

COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

Health Department

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year

1961

by the

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTOR,

and

COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER.



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To the Department of Health for Scotland,
the County Council of Clackmannan and the
Town Councils of Alloa, Alva, Tillicoultry
and Dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for the year 1961 on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein, together with the report on the School Medical Services.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 22.1 deaths per thousand live births is one of the lowest recorded in the County.

In the general population the main causes of death remain (1) Diseases of Heart and Circulation (2) Cancer and (3) Cerebral Vascular Disease, in that order. In the first group, Coronary Artery disease is a major contributor. Though the exact causation of this is not yet fully elucidated, our modern way of life with over-eating of fats and lack of exercise seems to be implicated. In the second group one in five of the deaths are due to cancer of the lung, mainly a preventable illness.

As regards Infectious Disease, notifications of Tuberculosis remained low and no case of Poliomyelitis occurred in the County. There was, however, an increase in the number of cases of Gonorrhoea, mostly young adult males.

The changing attitudes to Mental Illness are reflected in the provisions of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960, now coming into force. Under the Act, admissions of patients to Mental Hospitals are now made, in most instances, in the same way as to General Hospitals, without the formality of Certification.

This year saw the retiral of two old and trusted servants of the County, namely Mr. Wood and Miss McClurg. Mr. Wood had served as Chief Sanitary Inspector for thirty years and Miss McClurg in the Day Nursery for nearly forty years, much of that time as Matron. Both are wished a long and happy retirement.

The sudden death in July of Mr. Burleigh, Chief Dental Officer was a great loss to the Department. He was a most reliable, efficient, well-liked and respected colleague.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,

J. BORROWMAN.

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Bedford Place,
Alloa.

October, 1962.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

(As at June, 1962)

MEDICAL STAFF

County Medical Officer of Health
 Assistant Medical Officers of Health

James Borrowman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Patricia S. Warren, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 David F. Baxter, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SANITARY STAFF

County Sanitary Inspector
 Chief Assistant Sanitary Inspector
 Assistant Sanitary Inspectors
 Clerkess and Typist

David Wood, A.R.S.H. (Retired)
 Pat. M. Robertson, M.R., San. A., A.R.S.H.
 + Alexander Ferguson
 Alexander Davidson, Alan Crawford
 K. Harrower

DENTAL STAFF

Chief Dental Officer
 Assistant Dental Officer
 Dental Attendants
 Dental Hygienist

C. Burleigh, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (G.) (Deceased)
 A. Pirrie, L.D.S.
 F. McGonigal, L.D.S., D.D.O. (Part-time)
 M. Bauchop, E. Wilson, * J. Forbes
 + G. Kilpatrick (Temporary)

WELFARE STAFF

County Welfare Officer
 Clerical Assistant

J. Craig, A.I.S.W.
 Mrs. A. Broom

NURSING STAFF

County Nursing Superintendent

A. P. Walker, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.D.N.S.

HEALTH VISITORS

E. S. Ferguson
 K. M. Macdonald
 E. M. Somerville

Mrs. I. McLellan
 Mrs. C. Kennedy
 Miss M. Guthrie (Tuberculosis)

PART-TIME STAFF

Mrs. W. McDonald (Health Visitor)
 * Mrs. A. Chalmers (Health Visitor)
 Mrs. M. Stevenson (Health Visitor)
 Mrs. W. Stein (Assistant Nurse)

AUXILIARY STAFF

Mrs. D. A. Brand
 Mrs. F. Brown
 Mrs. Fairholm

DISTRICT NURSE-MIDWIVESAlloa

J. Stewart (Senior Nurse)
 E. Beattie
 * J. Clark

Dollar

A. Nicholson

Mrs. J. Fyfe (Part-time)
 Mrs. C. Sneddon (Part-time)
 Mrs. M. Gray (Nursing Assistant)

Sauchie and Fishcross

E. M. Smith
 E. Malley

Alva and Menstrie

* C. F. Knight
 * R. Macpherson
 M. McKinnon

Tullibody and Cambus

M. Henderson
 C. McNiven

Clackmannan, Forestmill and District

M. Muthall

I. Ross
 * S. Lawson
 J. Gullen

Tillicoultry and CoalsnaughtonPHYSIOTHERAPIST

E. B. Currie

DAY NURSERY

Matron

E. McClurg (Retired) + J. Moffat

OFFICE STAFF

Chief Clerk
 Clerkesses and Typists

M. P. Forsyth
 J. Galbraith, * J. Hall, M. Dick, J. Galloway,
 S. Broomfield, E. Mann, W. Dunlop,
 Mrs. J. Lowrie, Y. Reid, +* K. Verney,
 +* A. MacBeth.

PART-TIME STAFF

Veterinary Inspector
 Part-time Asst. Sanitary Inspectors:- Alva - R. R. Bradbury; Dollar - J. Beveridge;
 Tillicoultry - L. J. D. Smith.

+ Appointed during year

* Resigned during year

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COUNTY OF CLACKMANNAN

1961

REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

VITAL STATISTICS

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tilli- coultry	Landward
Population (Estimated), 30th June, 1961	41,342	13,882	3,946	1,948	3,960	17,606
Total Live Births Registered (including Illegitimate)	255	74	26	2	34	119
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence (including Illegitimate)	828	277	91	16	84	360
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Male	426	144	49	7	49	177
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Female	402	133	42	9	35	183
Total Live Births Corrected for Mother's Residence Illegitimate	46	20	3	2	1	20
Stillbirths Registered (including Illegitimate)	4	3	-	-	-	1
Stillbirths Corrected for Mother's Residence	18	9	2	1	-	6
Marriages Registered	252	116	29	7	19	81
Deaths Registered	312	116	39	9	24	124
Deaths Corrected for Residence	437	160	72	17	50	138
Deaths Corrected for Residence Male	227	82	33	7	31	74
Deaths Corrected for Residence Female	210	78	39	10	19	64

AGES AT DEATH

Under 1	18	7	2	-	1	8
1 - 4	1	-	-	-	1	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	1
15 - 24	4	2	-	-	-	2
25 - 34	5	3	-	-	-	2
35 - 44	8	1	-	2	1	4
45 - 54	29	5	11	-	4	9
55 - 64	76	27	13	1	11	24
65 - 74	109	52	10	5	13	24
75 - 84	141	45	28	8	13	47
85 and over	45	18	8	1	1	17
ALL AGES	437	160	72	17	50	138

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	County <u>1961</u>	Scotland <u>1961</u>
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	20	19.5
Death Rate (All Causes - per 1,000 population)	11.3	12.3
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	22	25.8
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	13	17.9
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	21	20.8
Illegitimate Birth Rate (per 100 live births)	5.6	4.6
Death Rate from accidents in the home (per 100,000 population)	34	

* Adjusted for age and sex distribution.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	County	Alloa	Alva	Dollar	Tillicoultry	Landward
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other forms	1	-	-	-	1	-
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasms	75	22	11	5	8	29
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	4	2	-	-	-	2
Anaemias	5	2	1	-	-	2
Other general diseases	3	-	1	-	1	1
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	59	19	13	3	10	14
Non-meningococcal meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of nervous system	9	5	-	-	1	3
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	1	1	-	-	1
Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	122	44	16	7	13	42
Other diseases of heart	8	6	-	-	-	2
Hypertensive heart disease	8	1	2	-	2	3
Other hypertensive disease	3	2	-	-	-	1
Other circulatory disease	22	14	3	-	1	4
Influenza	6	1	4	-	-	1
Pneumonia (except of newborn)	16	5	4	-	2	5
Bronchitis	15	4	3	1	3	4
Other respiratory diseases	5	3	1	-	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	1	-	-	1	3
Appendicitis	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	3	-	1	-	2	-
Gastritis and duodenitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2	1	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	4	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	5	1	1	-	1	2
Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other puerperal causes	1	1	-	-	-	-
Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	3	2	1	-	-	-
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	2	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	5	2	-	-	-	3
Senility without mention of psychosis	3	1	-	-	-	2
Ill-defined and unknown causes	1	-	1	-	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	8	3	2	-	2	1
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents in the home	14	6	3	1	-	4
Other violence	8	3	-	-	-	5
All Causes	437	160	72	17	50	138

Births Two hundred and fifty-seven live births occurred in the County, 554 births were transferred in, making a total of 811 live children born to mothers resident in the area. Four hundred and ten were males and 401 females.

The resultant birth rate per 1,000 estimated population was 20.0 as compared with 19.1 for 1960.

Stillbirths Three stillbirths occurred in the County, the causes being registered as placental infarction 1; placenta praevia 1; ante-partum haemorrhage 1.

There were 14 stillbirths in hospitals outwith the County, 6 having been booked for confinement at home and admitted as emergency cases. One stillborn baby was born en route to hospital.

Causes of stillbirths were as follows:-

Concealed and revealed		Cord round neck with placental	
accidental haemorrhage	2	insufficiency	1
Macerated Foetus	4	Cord asphyxia	1
Monstrosity	2	Extreme Prematurity	1
Severe Pre-eclampsia	1	Tentorial tear and Intra-cranial	
Prematurity	1	haemorrhage	2

Maternal Mortality One death occurred, which was attributable to childbirth. This mother had received full ante-natal care and was confined, as arranged, in hospital. The baby was unfortunately also born dead.

Infantile Mortality Eighteen children died during the first year of life. While this shows a fall from last year's figure of 21, the number of children dying in the first week of their life showed an increase of 1, and consequently the perinatal death rate was 34.9 per 1,000 total births. It should be noted that the definition of perinatal mortality now embraces "all stillbirths and infant deaths in the first 7 days of life". In previous reports the figure has included all neo-natal deaths (i.e. those of infants dying under 1 month) and all stillbirths.

Comparable figures for the County in previous years and for Scotland are given below:-

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Scotland 1961
Infant Deaths	26	18	26	21	18	
Infantile Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	32	22	30	30	22.1	25.8
Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 month)	21	13	17	12	11	
Neo-natal Death Rate (per 1,000 live births)	26	16	20	15	13.5	17.9
Stillbirths	18	25	21	19	18	
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 total births)	22	31	24	23	21.7	20.8
Peri-natal Death Rate (combined stillbirths and deaths under 7 days per 1,000 total births)	47	46	47	38	34.9	36

Causes of stillbirth are given above. Causes of neo-natal deaths may be shown as in table overleaf.

Neo-natal Deaths/

<u>Neo-natal Deaths</u>	<u>Under 1 day</u>	<u>1 day - 1 week</u>	<u>1 week - 1 month</u>
Prematurity	4	3	-
Atelectasis (Diabetes)	1	1	-
Malformations	-	2	-

Weights of the babies dying of prematurity varied from only 2 lb. to 4 lbs. 2 ozs.

Deaths of children between 1 month and 1 year may be classified thus:-

	<u>Under 6 months</u>	<u>Over 6 months</u>
Broncho Pneumonia	1	1
Congenital Malformation	2	-
Violence (Inhalation of vomit)	2	-
Other	1	-

Marriages The marriages numbered 252, equivalent to a rate of 6.1 per thousand estimated population.

Deaths Deaths from all causes corrected for transfers numbered 437, giving a death rate adjusted for age and sex distribution of 11.3 per thousand estimated population.

Diseases of the heart and circulation continued to be the chief cause of death and were responsible for 37.76 per cent of total deaths.

The relative importance of the various causes of death are shown below as a percentage of the total deaths:-

Diseases of Heart and Circulation	37.76%
Cancer	17.16%
Cerebral Vascular Disease	13.5%
Respiratory Disease	9.61%
Accidents in the Home	3.2%

Of the 75 deaths due to cancer, 15 (13 males and 2 females) were due to cancer of the lung.

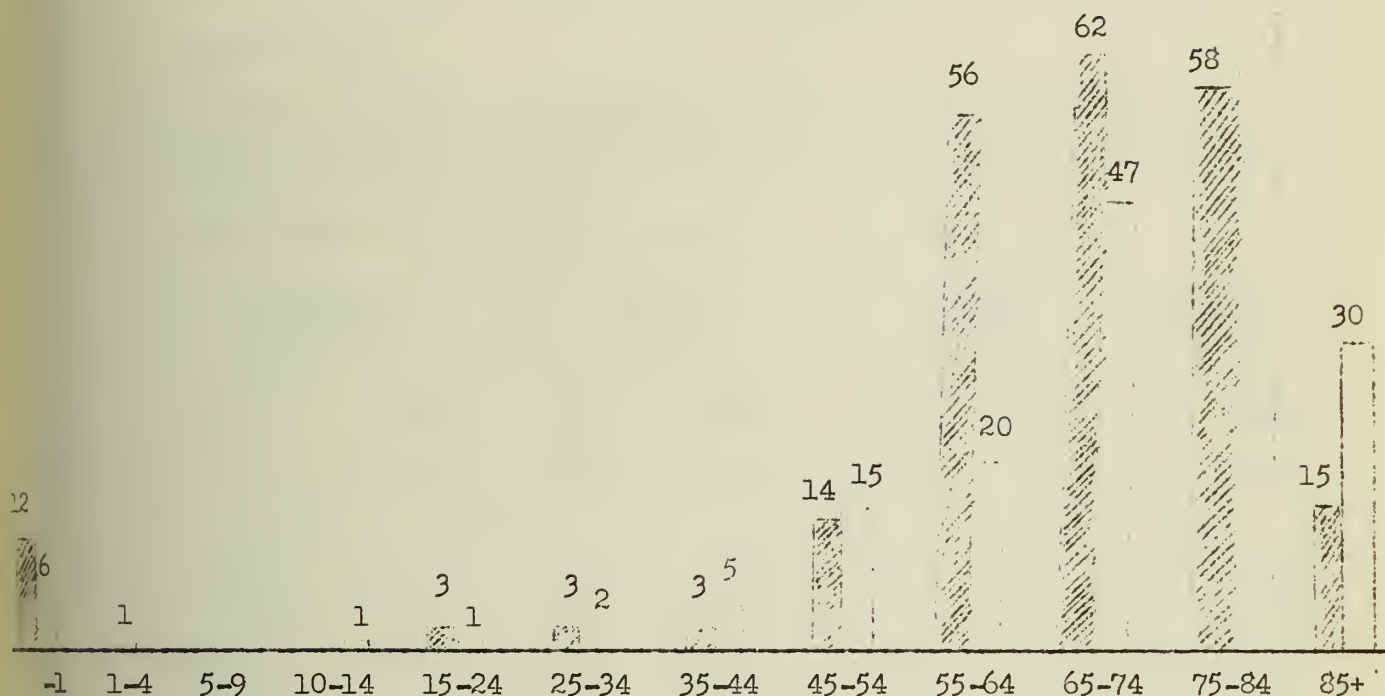
Ages at death are shown graphically overleaf.

Ages at death:-

M F

7 1

83



A. Local Health Authority Functions

1. Care of Mothers and Young Children

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Ante-natal Clinics are held twice weekly at the County Hospital by the Area Obstetrician and his Staff. Patients who attend these Clinics are mainly those referred by General Practitioners for hospital confinement.

Mothercraft classes continue to be held weekly at Alloa and in the Hillfoots. In the latter area, the meetings are held alternately at Tillicoultry and Alva. All expectant mothers are welcome at these meetings, particularly those expecting a first baby.

Attendances at Hospital Clinics

	<u>New Patients</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>
Ante-natal	453	3,193
Post-natal	270	270
Gynaecological	357	1,141

(b) Child Welfare

In view of the small number of young babies at present in the Fishcross area and the difficulty of obtaining suitable premises, the Clinic there has been closed but may be re-opened should further need arise. The other ten Clinics continue to be held as before. Details of attendances are given in Appendix No. 2.

The Clinics are concerned with giving advice to mothers, the issue of Welfare Foods and are also the main centres for the immunisation programmes.

(c) Care of Premature Infants/

(c) Care of Premature Infants

A cot outfit is available for any premature baby born at home and not transferred to hospital. The cot is also used for such a child who requires transport.

(d) Mother and Baby Homes

There are no Mother and Baby Homes in the County.

(e) Welfare Foods

In common with the rest of the Country, there has been a considerable fall in uptake of vitamin supplements after the alteration in price which came into force on 1st June, 1961.

The total issues for this year and also for 1960 are shown below:-

	<u>National Dried Milk</u>		<u>Cod Liver Oil</u>		<u>Vitamin Tablets</u>		<u>Orange Juice</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Main Centre Alloa	11,055	7,177	1,950	1,528	1,107	749	13,022	8,016
Clinics	3,740	2,203	1,232	823	398	359	7,716	4,447
	<u>14,795</u>	<u>9,380</u>	<u>3,182</u>	<u>2,351</u>	<u>1,505</u>	<u>1,108</u>	<u>20,738</u>	<u>12,463</u>

Comparison of uptake June to December, 1961, with that of previous year:-

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Main Centre</u>		<u>Clinics</u>	
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Cod Liver Oil	1,825	631	690	142	1,135	489
Vitamin Tablets	888	372	220	136	668	236
Orange Juice	11,851	3,543	4,350	1,228	7,501	2,315

Some of this decrease in uptake of Welfare Supplements may be satisfactorily accounted for by an increased use of reputable proprietary preparations, but it is disturbing to realise that, particularly with regard to orange juice, many mothers continue to be guided in their choice by the size of the bottle rather than by the actual vitamin content. There are, unfortunately, no statutory standards to qualify for such a description as "made from fresh oranges", and what appears to be a palatable and refreshing drink may contain only a minute quantity of Vitamin C.

(f) Dental Care

The number of pre-school children treated has remained steady during the last few years. The majority of these children require multiple extractions with a General Anaesthetic and attend only for the relief of pain.

There has been a twenty per cent reduction in the expectant and nursing mothers attending for treatment and this downward trend will probably continue as the charges for dentures in the General Dental Service for these priority classes have now been abolished.

Details of treatment are shown in Appendix No. 3.

The/

The following table indicates the trend in attendance:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>	<u>No. Examined</u>
Mothers	27	136	110
Pre-school Children	33	106	104

2. Midwifery

Domiciliary Midwifery is undertaken by the District Nurse-Midwives employed by the Local Authority and the service, therefore, is subject to the same staff shortage as Home Nursing. There is no midwife resident in the area in private practice.

There are 7 Tecota Machines available for the administration of Trilene and have been used for 190 mothers. Three Minnit Gas and Air machines have been used by 5 mothers. At the time of this report two other Tecota machines have been acquired.

Work done by County Midwives

All cases were dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1946.

Confinements

	<u>Doctor engaged and present at confinement</u>	<u>Doctor engaged and not present at confinement</u>	<u>Removed to hospital during labour</u>	<u>Ante- natal Visits</u>
Alloa	26	52	13	759
Alva	-	25	-	176
Clackmannan	2	13	5	202
Dollar	5	-	2	93
Menstrie	-	10	3	135
Sauchie and Fishcross	8	18	7	399
Tillicoultry	26	18	4	405
Tullibody and Cambus	7	48	13	550
	—	—	—	—
	74	184	47	2,919
	—	—	—	—

Two hundred and fifty-nine babies were delivered by County Midwives. Three were stillbirths. One patient was delivered in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Five hundred and thirty-nine mothers were confined in the local Maternity Unit at Stirling Royal Infirmary and Airthrey Castle, 1 in ambulance en route, and 25 in other hospitals outside the area, so that over 68.5% of the confinements were in hospital.

3. Health Visiting

There has been no alteration in the number of Health Visiting Staff which remains considerably under strength.

Statistics of the work done are shown in Appendix No. 4.

4. Home Nursing/

4. Home Nursing

The shortage of District Nurse-Midwives has continued. There is still no relief Nurse and Alloa and Tillicoultry areas are short staffed. It has only been possible to carry out the District work with the part-time help of former members of the staff and because of the ready co-operation of all the Nurses.

The new house in Clackmannan with adjoining Clinic was ready for occupation in mid-September, 1961.

A more detailed analysis of the Home Nursing work is shown in the table in Appendix No. 5.

5. Domestic Help

The Home Help Service has continued to expand, 91 part-time home helps having been employed during the year, as compared with 84 in 1960, and 283 households having received help compared with 233 in the previous year.

As in previous years, the majority of the help given has been to households of aged people and chronic sick where, in many cases, the part-time service of a home help, coupled with the provision of 'meals on wheels' has enabled a "senior citizen" to remain at home.

The number of mothers who have received help during and after home confinements has increased and appreciation has been voiced of the consequent rest and freedom from worry.

	<u>No. of Households</u>			<u>Average No. of days in attendance per household during the year</u>			<u>Average No. of Hours in attendance per household during the year</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Confinements									
at home	17	10	20	9	10	16	32	38	67
at hospital	5	1	3	14	4	34	41	32	68
Acute illness	35	35	24	40	83	56	115	229	162
Tuberculosis	6	2	3	92	299	165	361	737	374
Aged and Chronic Sick	174	184	203	145	157	155	406	448	435
	(incl. 2 T.B. & 22 Blind)		(incl. 2 T.B. & 27 Blind)						
Blind	21	23	28	148	201	227	414	585	656
Domestic Circumstances	-	-	2	-	-	266	-	-	949

6. Vaccination and Immunisation

Immunisation against Diphtheria is offered at all Child Welfare Clinics and by General Practitioners. This is usually given in the form of triple vaccine affording protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

It is normally advised that children should start their triple immunisation at three months and that this should be completed by the end of six months. Only 182 children born in 1961 had been immunised by the end of the year, that is 45% of those eligible, but it is hoped that this figure will show an improvement/

improvement once all the notifications are available.

A similar estimated figure of Smallpox Vaccination of children born in 1961 leads to a percentage of 47.

In the table below are shown percentages of the pre-school population who have been immunised and vaccinated by the end of 1961 showing that there are still parents who tend to leave the protection until the child's schooldays.

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>Immunised against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Vaccinated against Smallpox.</u>
1960	71%	62%
1959	76%	62%
1958	72%	60%
1957	75%	69%

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

As in the previous year Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was available through the Health Department, to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Above that age vaccination could be obtained from General Practitioners.

In the late Spring a re-inforcing fourth dose was authorised for primary school children. Towards the end of the year information was received of the intention to use the oral 'Sabin' type of vaccine in the following year; and supplies of the 'Salk' type of vaccine for injection became restricted. Details of injections given during the year are shown in Appendix No. 8.

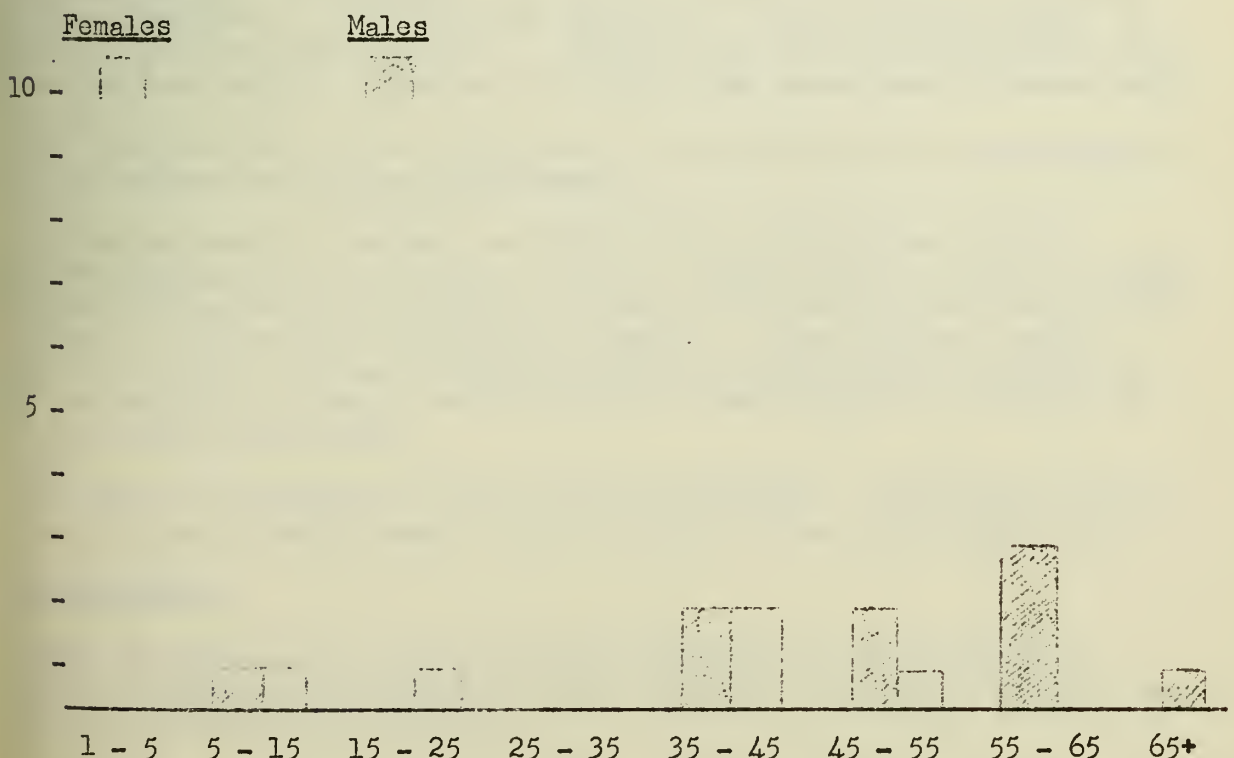
7. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered during the year fell to 14, a decrease of 1 from the previous year. Nine of the new cases were male and 5 female.

The tendency for the new cases to occur in mid-life is clearly illustrated in the graph below.

New Cases by Age and Sex



The incidence in the County compares with that for the whole of Scotland thus:-

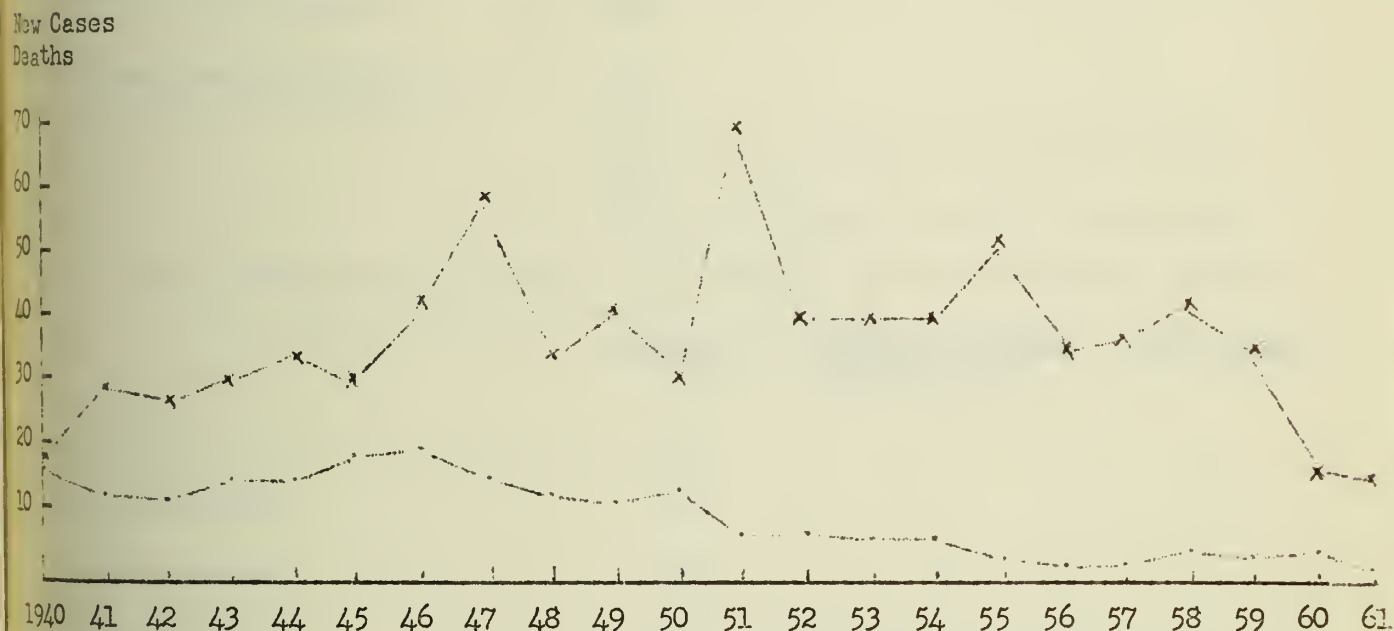
	<u>Clackmannan County</u>	<u>Scotland</u>
Incidence rate per 100,000 population	33.86	60
Death rate per 100,000 population	2.42	8

* Provisional Notifications

There were 267 known cases in the County at the end of the year compared with 279 on 1st January.

Two children were confirmed to be suffering from active primary tuberculosis, one of which is included in the 14 confirmed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The annual incidence of new cases and deaths is illustrated below:-



Eight new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and confirmed as follows:- Meningeal, 2; Superficial Glands, 2; Genito-Urinary Organs, 2; Abdominal, 1; Miliary Tuberculosis, 1. Three of the cases were children. The remaining five were adults. There was one death from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were 29 cases in the County known to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis compared with 24 on 1st January.

Under the Schemes for the Care and After Care of Tuberculous Persons, vitamin food supplements were prescribed for most cases and free milk was granted to 5 tuberculosis patients for varying periods. Free school meals were provided for a number of children from tuberculosis families. When required, sputum bottles, disinfectants and home nursing aids were also provided. Priority was obtained for patients in need of re-housing under the Housing Points Scheme of the various Housing Authorities.

There were 477 attendances at the Alloa Chest Clinic. One thousand, three hundred and sixty-six routine home visits were paid by the Tuberculosis Nurse.

Care Committee.

Through the Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee for the Counties of Stirling and Clackmannan, 4 patients received assistance, and three patients were sent for holidays at seaside resorts.

Miniature X-rays/

Miniature X-rays.

Odelca Camera.

Contacts, School Leavers and persons concerned under the Protection of Children Scheme (e.g. Teachers) were X-rayed at Stirling Royal Infirmary.

Numbers done are shown in the table below:-

	<u>X-rayed</u>	<u>Referred for large film</u>	<u>Requiring further observation</u>	<u>Cases found</u>
Contacts	113	7	1	-
T. T. Case Finding X-rays	9	-	-	-
School Leavers (Tuberculin Positive)	142	3	2	1
Protection of Children (Teachers, Staff, etc.)	410	6	-	-
	674	16	3	1

The following were X-rayed by large film at the County Hospital, Alloa.

	<u>X-rayed</u>	<u>Requiring further observation.</u>	<u>Cases found.</u>
Contacts	46	2	-
Superannuation	18	-	-
Pneumoconiosis	10	-	-
T. T. Positive	13	-	-
	87	2	-

B.C.G. Vaccination.

The Scheme for vaccination of contacts and of children approaching school leaving age continued unchanged and numbers tested and vaccinated are shown in the table overleaf.

	Tuberculin Tested		Negative Reactors		Vaccinated during 1961	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Nurses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts	39	40	35	36	69	69
Special Groups not included in above						
(a) School Leavers	440	408	369	335	369	335
(b) New Born Babies	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Students	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Of the school leaving age group 95.39 per cent accepted testing and vaccination. Twelve per cent were Tuberculin Positive on testing compared with 14 per cent the previous year.

School Leavers - % Tuberculin Positive



One hundred and fourteen home visits were made by the doctors and nursing staff of the Health Department in respect of B.C.G. Vaccination.

Chiropody

A Chiropody Service for old people is available in each populous area in the County. The Service is provided through Voluntary Committees who receive help from the Health Committee in various ways, e.g. Free use of Council Premises. Information regarding the working of the Service was requested from the Secretaries of the Voluntary Committees on the following Proforma. The replies are tabulated overleaf. Thanks are due to all the Voluntary Workers who assist in providing this most useful Service.

Proforma:-

1. The name of the Voluntary Association providing the Chiropody Service.
2. Name and Address of Secretary.
3. The name of the Chiropodist.
4. Address of the Clinic.
5. Day, time and frequency (weekly/monthly or otherwise) of the Clinic.
6. Qualifying age for the Service.
7. The number of persons receiving treatment during the year 1st January, 1961, to 31st December, 1961.
8. Total number of attendances made during the year.
9. The number of domiciliary visits.

<u>QUESTION</u>	<u>ALLOA</u>	<u>ALVA</u>	<u>CLACKMANNAN</u>	<u>DOLLAR</u>	<u>MENSTRIE</u>	<u>SAUCHIE</u>	<u>TILlicouLTRY</u>	<u>TULLIBODY</u>
1.	Alloa Old People's Welfare Committee	Alva Old People's Welfare Committee	Clackmannan Women's Rural Institute	Dollar Old Folks Association	Menstrie Old Folks Club	Sauchie and District Old Age Pensioners Association	Tillicoutry Old Folks Welfare Fund	Tullibody and Cambus Community Association
2.	Miss Pearson, 16 Paton Street, Alloa.	Mrs. George, 35 Erskine Street, Alva.	Mrs. Carruthers, 25 Erskine Place, Clackmannan.	Mr. Stewart, 28 Bridge Street, Dollar.	Mr. Douglas, 22 Main St. West, Menstrie.	Mrs. Adamson, 65 Gartmorn Road, Sauchie.	Mr. Donaldson, Municipal Bldgs., Tillicoutry.	Mr. Lennox, Menstrie Road, Tullibody.
3.	Messrs. Urquhart & Lyon Miss Campbell	Mr. Lyon	Miss Campbell	Miss Campbell	Mr. Urquhart	Messrs. Urquhart & Lyon Miss Campbell	Mrs. Biggam	Mr. Urquhart
4.	Millgrove House, Whins Road, Alloa.	Red Cross Hut, Alva.	Nurse's Home, 22 Garden Place, Clackmannan.	Board School, Manor House Rd., Dollar.	22 Main St. West, Menstrie.	Millgrove House, Whins Road, Alloa.	Nurses' Home, 48 Moss Road, Tillicoutry.	Abercromby School, Tullibody.
5.	Weekly	Weekly	Twice Monthly	2 & 4 Tuesdays	Every 2nd Thurs. if numbers permit	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly (If required)
6.	Pensionable	63 years	Pensionable	Pensionable or Persons unable to work	Pensionable	Pensionable	Pensionable	Pensionable
7.	106	127	43	15	*	38	65	41
8.	458	444	194	71	216	153	314	142
9.	*	207	Nil	Nil	2	*	25	10

* - Not available

Health Education

Various Organisations were given talks on health subjects by members of the Health Department Staff. The Prevention of Accidents Committee continued to function and several members gave talks and film shows to preformed audiences.

8. Control of Infectious Diseases

Notifications of Infectious Disease numbered 72 compared with 151 last year. The decrease was mainly due to fewer notifications of Dysentery.

Notifications were as follows:- Pneumonia, 51; Whooping Cough, 9; Scarlet Fever, 7; Erysipelas, 2; Food Poisoning, 1; Jaundice, Acute infective, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 1.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

There were 172 admissions to the Infectious Diseases Wards in the Hospital compared with 190 last year.

The largest group of admissions again consisted of Respiratory Infections. These totalled 84, mainly Pneumonia, 33; Bronchitis, 28; and the remainder included Coryza and Upper Respiratory Infection, Pleurisy, Asthma, Laryngitis, Croup and Influenza.

Alimentary Infections numbered 24. These were mostly cases of Gastro-enteritis where no pathogenic organism was isolated. Many of these were undoubtedly due to virus infection.

Other infections and conditions included:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; Infective Jaundice, 4; Measles and German Measles, 4; Meningitis, 3; (Tuberculous Meningitis, 1; Meningococcal, 1; Benign Lymphocytic, 1); Scarlet Fever, 2; Erysipelas, 1; Whooping Cough, 1.

Venereal Diseases

The return of cases resident in this Area and treated at Stirling and Falkirk Centres is shown below. There is an increase in the number of cases of Gonorrhoea, from three last year to ten this year. The increase has mainly been in young adult males.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Falkirk Royal Infirmary:-		
Non-venereal Conditions	1	1
	—	—
Total	1	1
	—	—
Stirling Royal Infirmary:-		
Gonorrhoea	7	3
Syphilis	—	1
Non Specific Urethritis	2	—
Trichomonas	—	1
	—	—
Total	9	5
	—	—

9. Mental Health Service/

9. Mental Health Service

Bellsdyke Mental Hospital

A short table of admissions over the past five years is shown below.

<u>Admissions</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Certified	11	9	7	5	7
Voluntary	40	44	40	33	55
Total	51	53	47	38	62

Patients formerly admitted under Voluntary Certificate are now admitted without any Certificate at all in the same way as patients are admitted to any General Hospital. These admissions are now classified as "informal".

Child Guidance Clinic

Dr. Russell and his Staff from Bellsdyke continued with this Clinic monthly in the Health Department with extra sessions as required.

During the year there were 32 new cases. Total attendances made by old and new cases were 127.

The Clinical Psychologist from Bellsdyke assisted with the Child Guidance Cases and held 87 interviews. There were 15 new cases.

With the return of a Psychiatric Social Worker to Bellsdyke Staff some home supervision was provided for a small number of cases. It remains true, however, that considerably more time of such trained Staff is required for this purpose.

10. Work under Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act

Miss McClurg, who had been on the Staff for nearly 40 years and Matron for the greater part of that time, retired at the middle of July. During her long service, she worked unstintingly for the young children in her care, in many cases, two generations of the same family, and became a friend and adviser to the mothers of the neighbourhood. We wish her a happy retirement, but it is difficult to visualise her as idle and without children around her.

Miss Moffat, who had previously worked in the Nursery as Senior Staff Nurse, has returned as Matron.

The Day Nursery continues to be used to capacity. There is no residential Nursery in the District. Four children were admitted for a total of 45 nights as an emergency measure to the Day Nursery.

Number of children on the register at 31st December, 1961 - 56

Average daily attendance - 42

No application has been received for registration as a Child Minder, and no registrations were in force at the end of 1961.

B. School Health Service - See page - 54

C. Port Health Administration

No vessels from "foreign ports" arrived in the Port and no declarations of health were received. The Port closed on 27th July, 1961.

D. Food Supply - See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

E. National Assistance Act, 1948 - See County Welfare Officer's Report.

F. Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act, 1938.

No applications for registration were received under this Act.

REPORT BY COUNTY WELFARE OFFICER

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

General Welfare

The number of recorded enquiries, 1882, for assistance in solving family and personal problems, shows an increase of over 50% in the last two years. These enquiries fall into three categories and can be subdivided as follows, 20% require information which is immediately available, 30% have material needs, i.e. Pensions, National Assistance, etc., and 50% have personal and family problems. The latter require considerable investigation of a time consuming nature.

To keep pace with this ever increasing part of the welfare service, and to maintain a reasonable standard of regular visitation to blind, handicapped, etc., further staff is urgently required.

The co-operation received from local officials and staff of the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and Ministry of Labour during the year was greatly appreciated.

Accommodation

Vacancies in residential accommodation have been increasingly difficult to find during the past year. Although the waiting list at 31st December, 1961, was three males and three females, the real demand will only be known when accommodation is available within the county area.

Now that the site for the proposed home has been acquired, it is hoped that during the coming year final plans will be approved and a start made to the actual building.

<u>Type of Accommodation</u>	<u>In premises managed by the Hospital Board</u>	<u>In premises managed by other Local Authorities</u>	<u>In premises managed by Voluntary Bodies (Eventide Homes, etc.)</u>	<u>Grand Total</u>
<u>Number of Admissions</u>	4	1	4	9
<u>Number of Discharges</u>	4	1	7	12
<u>Number Resident at 31st December, 1961</u>	15	3	21	39

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

During the year 702 domiciliary visits were made to blind and partially sighted persons on the County Registers.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31st March, 1961, are attached herewith.

Detailed particulars of registered blind and partially sighted persons at 31.3.62.

	0 - 4		5 - 17		18 - 39		40 - 59		60 - 69		70 +		TOTALS		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Number on Register	-	-	3	3	2	6	10	7	7	18	29	57	51	91	142
Under School Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At Blind School	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Ineducable	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
In open employment	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	4	6
In sheltered employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Trained, but unemployed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unavailable for employment or incapable of work	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	5	6	18	29	57	42	82	124
Examinations by Ophthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	14	7	19	26
Found to be blind within the meaning of the Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	3	9	12
Re-examinations by Ophthalmologist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	3	11	14
New cases found to be blind after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
Decertified after re-examination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2
Transfers out	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Deaths during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	4	14	18
Number on Partially Sighted Register	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	7	13	12	16	28

The British Wireless for the Blind Fund has been able to provide sets for all those requiring them. As agents for the Fund, the welfare department has on issue 82 sets.

Since the introduction of transistor sets, there has been a decline in the issue of batteries and repairs to sets. Twenty-two batteries, twenty-one certificates for free licence were issued and repairs to sets carried out when necessary.

Deaf, Dumb and Hard of Hearing

The Edinburgh Deaf & Dumb Benevolent Society continue as agents for the County Council in respect of thirty-six persons in this category who require specialist service. The remaining twenty-four on the County Register have their needs met by the welfare department in the collection of batteries and hearing aids repaired at the clinic, and for whom 118 domiciliary visits were made in connection with this service.

Physically Handicapped Persons (other than Blind, Deaf and Dumb)

During the year 155 domiciliary visits were made and assistance given in a number of cases to obtain statutory services.

Structural alterations to aid independence were carried out for three cases. One by the provision of handrails in toilet; one by handrails in toilet, bath and stairs; and one by handrails, sliding door in toilet and mechanical hoist at bath.

Although the above alterations have been carried out successfully and appear to be of a minor nature to anyone other than a handicapped person, there are often hidden difficulties. It would be of immense value to this department to have on call the services of an Occupational Therapist for technical assistance.

A holiday was provided for two cases who were too handicapped to take part in the Red Cross Holiday Scheme.

In response to the Home Office Circular No. R.60, Alloa Town Council, being the only authority in the county with "No Waiting" restrictions, issued exemption certificates to 13 disabled drivers. It is hoped, that though legally these certificates only cover Alloa Burgh, they will assist disabled drivers when in other towns with similar restrictions.

Section 47 - Removals

During the year there were no removals under this Section of the Act.

Section 48 - Care and Protection of Property

Arrangements were made for the protection of the moveable effects of two persons who were admitted to hospital.

Section 50 - Burials

Three burials were carried out, under the provisions of this Act, of bodies unclaimed by relatives.

.....

To the Department of Health for Scotland,
the County Council of Clackmannan and
the Town Council of Alloa, Alva, Dollar,
and Tillicoultry.

My Lord Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have prepared and enclose in accordance with the requirements of
the Department of Health for Scotland an annual report on the Sanitary
conditions of the County of Clackmannan and the Burghs therein for the
year 1961.

I am,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) P. H. Robertson.
County Sanitary Inspector.

Sanitary Department,
Bedford House,
Alloa.
October, 1962.

P R E F A C E.

After guiding the activities of the Sanitary Department for over thirty years Mr. D. Wood, County Sanitary Inspector retired from office in October 1961. These thirty years saw many changes in the public health field and it fell to Mr. Wood's lot to inaugurate and supervise the introduction of many new schemes. Sanitarians are purists at heart and none will ever be completely satisfied with the Sanitary Conditions of their districts. It is therefore the more gratifying to be able to pay tribute to the work of Mr. Wood during his term of office which resulted in the generally satisfactory condition of the County when he demitted office.

It will be appreciated that so far as this report is concerned, the statistics representing the hard work done during the year belong to my predecessor. I had the comparatively simple task of collating and publishing these details.

One other highlight of the year was the fire which occurred in the offices of this Department in March. Many records were destroyed but the service to the public continued without interruption from temporary accommodation in Alloa. It is doubtful if the efforts of the staff in maintaining a service under what was very difficult conditions will ever be fully appreciated.

I should like to place on record my thanks to the various local authorities in the area and their officials for their willing help and co-operation during the year.

It would be fitting also to acknowledge my appreciation of the efforts of the staff of the Sanitary Department during what was undoubtedly a difficult year. Their willing co-operation was always given and change was accepted with cheerfulness.

F.M.R.

CLACKMANNAN COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report by the County Sanitary Inspector for 1961.

Milk & Dairies.

The quinquennial review of producers' and dealers' licences under the Milk (Special Designations)(Scotland) Order 1951 was held at the end of the year and the County Council agreed that the twenty-seven Tuberculin Tested producers' licences, the two Pastourisers' licences and forty-eight dealers' licences should all be granted. There was however conditions attached to the licences issued to two producers in respect of their premises. In one case it was considered that one of the byres in use was unsuitable and in the other case it was felt that improvements were necessary to the area outside the milking parlour.

The only Certified producer's licence held was voluntarily surrendered during the year.

The opportunity was taken at the quinquennial review to furnish the County Council with a full report on the administration of the various Milk & Dairies Acts and Orders throughout the period and it may be of interest to deal with some of the matters raised in that report.

It is obvious that during the last five years a "new-look" has appeared in the dairy industry. New byres have been built at Devonknowes and Gartenkeir farms; a new byre is in course of erection at Shannockhill and substantial improvements have been carried out at Muircot, Hilton and Forestmill farms.

Improvements were under consideration at the end of the year to Jellyholm farm and Balhearty with a view to the installation of bulk tanks and milking parlours in place of the present byre systems.

These improvements represent a considerable step forward in milk production in the County but it became clear at the end of the year that the improvements mentioned were only the prelude to further developments.

In the search for efficiency and economy which is of such vital importance to the dairy farmer today many producers are balancing their present methods with future trends and capital costs. Locally at any rate there is a growing realisation that despite the high initial capital costs involved in the installation of bulk tanks these together with self feed silage and other innovations might be expected to go a long way to solving the "efficiency-economy" condition.

Bulk tanks are of course not without their hazards from a producer's point of view and while their installation will be welcome, the staff of the Department have at all times tried to make sure that producers did not regard them as a panacea for all ills.

Milking Methods.

While modern premises are an acknowledged asset in the production of clean milk the greatest single factor influencing a producer's sampling record is "know how".

Some producers with good premises and equipment are baffled when they receive a report of bad sampling results. It is true that a peculiar result does occur from time to time but in the/

main, investigations have shown, that failure has resulted because of some lapse in sterilizing and cleaning techniques. This is amply borne out by the fact that these failures often occur when some other important task is being tackled on the farm e.g. harvesting!

The staff of the Department have been campaigning for some time now against the use of steel wool and other abrasives for the cleaning of metal dairy equipment. The campaign unfortunately has met with only a limited degree of success. These abrasives while apparently removing stubborn stains wreck havoc with the equipment as they leave surface scores and scratches which become even more difficult to clean. This is not always an easy point to put across to dairy personnel.

The strip cup is now apparently regarded in some farms as a piece of useless equipment which is only produced hastily when the Sanitary Inspector is seen approaching. In some cases however it was obvious that the Inspector had appeared rather too quickly, for, while the strip cup was apparent so was the dust which had fallen on it over weeks of disuse.

Considerable interest was aroused at the decision of the Secretary of State to allow chemical sterilization of dairying utensils. Initially it was felt by many that this method was the answer to a long awaited prayer, and that "easy" sterilization had arrived. These notions were however quickly dispelled when steam sterilization and chemical sterilization were seriously compared. To assist farmers in understanding the underlying principles of chemical sterilization local meetings were arranged in Stirling and Alloa with the assistance of the West of Scotland College of Agriculture who provided the speakers and demonstrations.

The County Council agreed that their dairy bye-laws should be amended to permit chemical sterilization and the necessary submissions were made to the Secretary of State.

Sampling

It was found possible to increase sampling activities during the year and the results are given below along with the comparable figures for 1960 which are given in brackets:-

Type of Milk	Samples Taken	Passed Prescribed Tests	Percentage Satisfactory
PASTEURISED	84 (52)	73 (47)	86.9 (90.4)
CERTIFIED	4 (4)	1 (3)	25 (75)
TUBERCULIN TESTED	408 (214)	357 (174)	87.5 (81)
GRAND TOTAL	496 (270)	431 (224)	86.1 (88.8)

Further details of sampling activities are given at the end of this section.

Allowing for the increase in sampling the figures are reasonably satisfactory showing only a minor deviation from those for 1960.

It would perhaps be appropriate at this stage to mention that during the year there was a change over in the laboratory service from the West of Scotland College of Agriculture to the /

Hawkhead I. D. Hospital in Paisley. While a very satisfactory service was provided by the College, a laboratory sited in Glasgow was not ideal - and the move to Paisley made matters considerably more difficult. It is impossible with a laboratory situated so far away to carry out investigation work which may require three separate journeys to the laboratory in one week. This procedure is expensive in time, cost and man power. It is hoped therefore that before long it might be possible to obtain the services of a laboratory much nearer the area.

Pasteurisation Plants.

Both plants functioned satisfactorily during the year and plans were approved for new staff facilities at Gaborston. At the S.C.W.S. Creamery improvements were carried out to the laboratory and a new bottle washing plant was installed.

Regular samples of washed bottles were submitted for bacteriological examination and were in the main reported satisfactory.

There is no doubt however that considering the abuses perpetrated by the public on milk bottles the industry will never be free from complaints about the condition of some bottles which perforce slip through the best regulated plants. In many cases the Creamery management have been forced to destroy bottles returned to them rather than waste time and money trying to clean them satisfactorily. The non-returnable container will one day be commonplace but at the moment hard economic facts dictate the use of returnable containers.

Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations 1948.

Ice cream continues to be an increasingly popular product with the public and now enjoys large sales in both winter and summer. It is only right therefore that close attention should be paid to the conditions under which ice cream is manufactured and sold.

The position in respect of registration of premises and vehicles at the end of 1961 is given below; the figures for 1960 are given in brackets:-

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Number of registrations in force at end of 1960.	26 (26)	23 (22)
Number granted during year.	- (-)	1 (2)
Number cancelled during year.	- (-)	- (1)
Number discontinued during year for other reasons.	- (-)	- (-)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number in force at end of 1961.	26 (26)	24 (23)
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All premises were visited regularly and conditions were generally found satisfactory. Most manufacturers now realise that hygienically conducted shops are a must from a trading point of view alone without taking public health considerations into account.

As in the dairying industry much emphasis appears to be laid on the use of steel wool for cleaning purposes and an effort has been made in this instance too to make producers realise the difficulties which can arise from this method of cleaning. /

Synopsis of Milk Sampling Results for the year 1961

Month	T.T. Milk Produced within the County		T.T. Milk Pasteurised within the County.		Totals	
	Taken	Satisfactory	Taken	Satisfactory	Taken	Satisfactory
Jan.	44	44	8	8	52	52
Feb.	22	22	4	4	26	26
March	45	42	8	8	53	50
April	39	37	8	8	47	45
May	23	20	3	3	26	23
June	18	16	4	4	22	20
July	46	30	7	7	53	37
Aug.	61	47	12	12	73	59
Sept.	25	23	4	4	29	27
Oct.	26	19	4	2	30	21
Nov.	59	57	10	8	69	65
Dec.	-	-	12	5	12	5
Total	408	357	84	73	492	430
Percentage Satisfactory in 1961		87.5		86.9		87.4

The milk production from the twenty-seven producers in the County for the year totalled 975,000 gallons.

It was,regrettably, not found possible to take any samples for bacteriological examination during the period because of the laboratory situation mentioned earlier in the report.

Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1956.

The total number of samples taken during the period was 113 comprising:- 23 informal samples of milk, 73 of foods and 7 of drugs. In addition 10 formal samples of whisky were submitted for analysis.

All the samples were reported genuine by the Public Analyst.

Criticism has been expressed from time to time of the value of sampling foodstuffs in view of regular reports by Public Analysts that samples submitted were genuine. This fact surely suggests the value of regular sampling rather than the reverse, for, it needs little imagination to envisage what the results would be after a few years if sampling activities were stopped altogether.

Additives in food are now the order of the day. The effects of some on the human metabolism however appear to be not completely known while in other cases some are known to be positively dangerous unless kept within strictly controlled limits. A great deal more knowledge is required in this field before complete safety is assured and it may take some years before categorical assertions can be made about the safety or otherwise of some additives.

Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse.

There was an increase in the number of beasts killed in the Slaughterhouse during the year although the total weight condemned was similar to that in 1960 being 7 tons 15 cwts. compared with 7 tons 13 cwts. This represents a very small proportion of the total weight killed. That the Tuberculosis eradication scheme in cattle has been an outstanding success is proved by the few cases of the disease found on post-mortem examination. Only one ox was totally condemned for this reason out of a total of 2,256 examined.

In addition one case of Cysticercus Bovis was discovered and dealt with.

The majority of total condemnations were in respect of casualty animals and calves. Livers formed a high proportion of other condemnations mainly because of the still all too high incidence of liver fluke.

Meat inspection at the Slaughterhouse is carried out by the Slaughterhouse Superintendent assisted by the staff of the Sanitary Department when necessary.

The premises have been much improved in recent years and are well conducted. In due course it will no doubt be essential to provide a stunning pen and a further improvement could be effected by the introduction of electrically operated cranes in the slaughtering hall.

Detailed figures of the number of animals slaughtered and weights of meat condemned are given overleaf./

Table showing numbers of animals slaughtered and weights of meat condemned at Alloa Burgh Slaughterhouse in 1961.

CLASS OF ANIMAL	NUMBER KILLED	TOTALLY CONDEMNED		PARTIALLY CONDEMNED		ORGANS		TOTAL WEIGHT
		NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	NUMBER	WEIGHT	
CATTLE	2,256	7	3,290	25	738	507	8,692	12,720
CALVES	223	17	1,074	-	-	-	-	1,074
SHEEP	5,025	16	644	16	129	119	566	1,339
PIGS	1,202	12	1,190	24	495	78	617	2,302
TOTAL	8,706	52	6,198	65	1,362	704	9,875	17,435

Unsound Food

This term is now somewhat of a misnomer as it is only on rare occasions that unsound food is seized for condemnation, and it is even rarer for such food to be displayed for sale. Most traders suspecting a consignment of food to be unfit for human consumption are quick to contact the Department asking for advice.

The usual number of tinned foods were condemned during the year. While a proportion was undoubtedly unfit a considerable number of tins were classified as such because they were badly damaged and were quite unsaleable. This is a situation which is really astonishing for the number of tins destroyed during the year because of damage in the whole of the United Kingdom must reach quite staggering proportions and represent a considerable financial loss. More careful handling along with better crating and packing would lead to a substantial reduction in this total. This is surely not beyond the wit of the parties responsible.

The total weight of food condemned was 33 cwts. 2 qrs. 26 lbs. an increase of 3cwts. 1 qr. 23 lbs. on the previous year's figure.

The highest single total was in respect of tinned fruit at 18 cwts. and 8 lbs., followed by tinned meat at 11 cwts. and 6 lbs.

Food Hygiene.

It is now possible after two years' experience to give a rather more detailed appraisal of the implications of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the work involved in seeing that they are fully implemented.

There are 309 premises in the County falling within the scope of the Regulations comprising:-

<u>Trade</u>	<u>Number</u>
Butchers.	23
Grocers selling cooked meats.	74
Cafes.	24
Licensed Premises.	43
Ice Cream Producers.	15
Fishmongers.	7
General Stores.	61
Canteens	11
Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.	26
Bakers' Premises.	18
Fish and Chip Premises.	7
	<hr/>
	309
	<hr/>

After initial survey work was completed a start was made/

to a follow up survey when letters detailing work necessary to comply with the Regulations were sent out. This work was fairly well advanced at the end of the year.

It was gratifying to note that a substantial number of traders had acted on the preliminary survey and had carried out or had plans in preparation for improvements.

It was clear from the second survey that difficulties were most likely to arise over requests for the provision of sinks in small shops where there was adjoining a house kitchen with the necessary facilities.

Similarly the provision of hot water in these circumstances was open to question by traders. It is obviously desirable that a sink should be provided with a piped hot water supply but as the Regulations are not apparently specific in that demand it may well be that in some circumstances equipment provided under the "or other facilities" clause of the Regulations will require to be accepted.

The provision of adequate storage facilities is another problem which was encountered as many a "small" shop has a "big" business and requires much larger storage accommodation than can be made available.

A number of shopkeepers freely admit in central areas that they lack storage space. They further agreed they would be prepared to provide the necessary accommodation but it was physically impossible for them so to do by reason of congestion.

This situation is an added incentive to health authorities to suggest that all food premises should be registered, for, if registration were adopted the problem of the unsuitable shop in built up areas would in time disappear. Experience under the Milk and Dairies Acts and the Ice Cream (Scotland) Regulations suggest registration is a desirable aim.

Butchers have made excellent progress locally in shop improvements and there are now a number of first class examples of modern premises in this trade. Other trades too conscious of the sales appeal of neat, clean and tidy shops are trying, as capital allows, to effect improvements.

The Licensed trade have also shown a keen desire to co-operate and any requests for the installation of twin sinks or other features have been quickly complied with.

Experience suggests that the most difficult trade to tackle will be the baking industry. Many of the bakehouses are old and require radical alterations to reach even a moderate degree of conformity with the Regulations. There are however special problems in this field which the authorities recognise but it is hoped that before long it will be possible for the Secretary of State to promulgate a basic set of requirements for the industry.

While progress has been made in ensuring that premises are brought up to the standards demanded a great deal of ignorance is shown by both traders and employees in the food trade on the part they require to play.

This is a basic problem, while as in the milk trade premises are important, methods, handling, personal hygiene and cleaning/

techniques are even more important. Few, if any, have properly understood the need for twin sinks or the use of sterilizing agents in washing up. Questioning usually reveals a complete lack of knowledge of the reasons behind the task or the methods of carrying them out satisfactorily.

It is difficult to know just how the necessity for these can be put across to workers in the food industry. Efforts have been made in the past to give talks and demonstrations but as in other areas the scheme has not been an outstanding success being supported generally by only the larger trading organizations.

Education of food handlers is important; prosecutions bring to notice offences under the Regulations but achieve very little in removing ignorance of the Regulations. Further educational efforts must however be attempted and consideration of methods and techniques to be employed in the future is presently being studied.

It is hoped too that the food traders themselves through their various organizations will take a more vigorous attitude in the instruction of staffs in food hygiene.

The public have a part to play as well and they should not accept mutely, distasteful habits in food premises. There is no great value in airing grievances to neighbours, the health authorities would like to know too!

Van Trading

A considerable number of vans operate in the County and so far as is known they total between 80-90. The operative words are "so far as is known" for it is possible that there are some vans operating of which the Sanitary Department have no knowledge. A number of travelling shops are well named for they are exceptionally well equipped even to the extent of refrigerated cabinets. There are a few however which require attention.

Once again the task of controlling these vehicles could be simplified if they had to be registered with the Local Authority.

Van cleanliness can only be described as fair although butchers and ice cream vehicles are an exception to the rule.

Many new vans are fitted with wash hand basins but on examining vehicles on the road it has been found that there was no water in the tank supplying these basins. In other cases it was obvious that the basins had never been used and in a few examples it was only possible to guess what uses or abuses they had been the subject of.

Apart from the public health aspect of this the owners of these vehicles have gone to considerable expense to have them properly fitted out.

It is only now after some experience in the working of the Regulations that a proper assessment of the amount of work involved in administering them can be given.

Sufficient to say that it is considerable and much more time and energy will require to be directed to the subject before/

it can be said that the food trade generally can be compared with the milk and ice cream industries..

The staff have been assisted considerably by the Department's Food Hygiene and Dairy Officer in the execution of their duties and are grateful for the advice and help given.

In every case the staff of the Department have tried to administer the Regulations with common sense, tact and persuasion; to reduce their requirements to a minimum and to wait a reasonable time for promised improvements.

They will not however tolerate "DIRT" the remedies for which are cheap and require no expensive equipment. The public are surely entitled to this modest protection.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949.

Regular surveys of premises specially liable to infestation by rats or mice were carried out by the County Rat Catcher. Statistical details of the work done are given in the table overleaf.

The Rat Catcher was unfortunately off duty through illness for some months earlier in the year. It was however found possible to avoid a breakdown in the service with assistance from the Department of Agriculture and this assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

Members of the public are now quick to ask for the services of the Rat Catcher and because of this, most infestations can be dealt with before they assume serious proportions. Basically a free service is provided to householders.

Warfarin is still the main poison used in the destruction of rats and mice and there is no evidence that it is losing its potency or that rats are refusing to accept bait treated with it.

Householders do sometimes complain, when they have been treating infestations themselves, that the Warfarin they used was ineffective. It is usually found that failure was due to improper methods of application.

The motor cycle provided by the Council has considerably assisted the Rat Catcher in the carrying out of his duties and has helped to give a speedier and more efficient service.

Complaints of pigeons fouling pavements, buildings and passing pedestrians were investigated during the year. In Sauchie two railway bridges were effected and an attempt was made to eradicate the birds by shooting. This method was fairly successful resulting in a considerable reduction in pigeon population. In the case of other complaints the Local Authorities considered the matter should be referred to the Department of Agriculture in the hope that narcotic baiting could be carried out. A request to the Department for an initial survey of sites has now been made.

Infectious Diseases.

There was a marked reduction in the number of cases reported. Eighteen visits were paid and eleven houses were disinfected during the year. In a few cases arrangements were made for bedding to be disinfected at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Disinfestation./

Abstract of work done in 1961 under the Prevention
of Damage by Pests Act 1949

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority Properties.	Dwelling Houses.	Business or Industrial Premises.	Agricultural Properties.	Total
1. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1961.					
(a) as a result of notification.	3	96	9	4	112
(b) Otherwise.	9	16	2	2	29
Total	12	112	11	6	141
2. Number of above properties found to be infested by rats or mice.	2	94	11	6	113
3. Number of above infested properties satisfactorily cleared					
(a) By the Local Authority.	2	86	8	6	102
(b) Otherwise.	-	-	3	-	3
Total	2	86	11	6	105

Disinfestation

Apart from action taken under the heading the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act the Department as usual was called upon to deal with a number of cases of infestations in houses caused by insects or other pests. These infestations included complaints of woodworm, cockroaches, silver fish, wasps, bugs and fleas. Fortunately there are now few cases of bugs and fleas reported. Twenty-six houses were treated involving some fifty visits.

Nuisances.

No Annual Report would be complete without some reference under this heading. Nuisances have followed man since time began and will no doubt be with the automated society of 2061 A.D. The usual hardy annuals of choked or defective drains were reported and are included in the total figures for nuisances in the various areas, viz:- Landward Area 55, Alloa Burgh 18, Alva Burgh 11, Tillicoultry Burgh 6, Dollar Burgh 4, a total of 94.

Some members of the public at times appear peculiarly insensitive to the inconvenience they are causing their neighbours and first class fueds arise over what was originally a comparatively simple matter. In one case involving a choked mutual drain where twelve owners were concerned, it took three visits to each owner and twelve letters before the drain was cleared at a cost of 25/-d. or 2/1d. per owner. Apparently no single owner was prepared to take the initiative in the matter although all were quite prepared to complain that "something should be done" while they watched the ever growing volume of sewage spill across their garden ground. If the Sanitary Inspector had not been called in the offensive drain would probably still be blocked.

In other cases too it was found that complaints lodged were not of a public health nature but were due to some dispute between tenants and/or owners. A visit from the Sanitary Inspector acting as conciliator very often effected improvement.

It is difficult to appreciate the amount of work and energy which the settling of these complaints give rise to,

Cleansing & Scavenging.

A good Cleansing service should answer satisfactorily the questions of efficiency and economy. That the service worked efficiently during the year is I think answered by the fact that only a few complaints were received.

The chief complaint was the abuse of dustbins by the Cleansing Department staff. Investigation of this type of complaint usually revealed that the bins had been left without lids resulting in material being encrusted on the inside which could only be freed by somewhat extreme measures. Nevertheless there were other cases where the enthusiasm of the staff for this type of treatment was not wholly justified.

The service is one which is very much in the public eye, and which unlike some others must carry out its obligations in fair weather and foul - a fact which is often missed by critics./

A proposal to initiate an experimental scheme of refuse collection involving the use of paper sacks was not approved by the Landward Committee in view of the costs involved.

Instructions were given however that this method should be kept under review and there will no doubt be further developments in this connection in future.

In the sphere of expenditure every effort is made to keep costs at a level consistent with economy and a satisfactory service. The single biggest item is of course wages, the total for which during the year was nearly £20,000.

The six cleansing lorries comprising two side loaders and three fore and aft tippers along with the Bedford platform lorry covered 50,913 miles during the year. The five diesel vehicles using 3,610 gallons of fuel and averaging 13.7 miles per gallon while the petrol driven lorry, kept as a spare, averaged 7.2 miles per gallon.

There is field for considerable debate on the advantages of petrol versus diesel engines. It is clear however that the Council's change over policy to diesel has been vindicated by a lower total fuel consumption. This has risen on average from 8 miles per gallon to 13 miles per gallon. Critics of the conversion claim that the maintenance costs of diesels are higher and that in the long run petrol engines are cheaper. This is a point which is being closely watched.

The cost of repairs during the year was £817 : 3 : 7d. for all vehicles and of this total £350 : 8 : 5d. was spent on tyres. The cost of repairs considering the type of work done by the vehicles is not considered excessive. The cost of tyres is always a heavy burden on the repairs account and is due to the damage which occurs from time to time when vehicles are in the tip and to "kerb crawling".

During the year the Landward Committee agreed to the purchase of a Johnston Suction Sweeper and Gully Emptying vehicle to assist the men employed on beat duties and to improve the efficiency of the service generally.

It would not be inappropriate at this stage I feel to pay tribute to the drivers of the vehicles who maintain the lorries in good condition under somewhat difficult circumstances and whose record for safe driving is excellent.

Staffing

Most Cleansing Superintendents believe that this is now one of their biggest problems. The turnover in man power during the year was around 20% and this situation does not allow easy administration. In addition 447 days were lost through sickness and 52 days for other reasons. In effect this meant the "loss" of two men for one year.

It has to be recognised that the work of the Department is not particularly congenial, undertaken as it is in all sorts of weather conditions and at a scale of remuneration which is not among the highest in the manual workers' range. The County Council provide an adequate supply of protective clothing but this only partly offsets the misery of three or four days working in cold, wet, weather./

The problem of staff welfare is one which the Committee has in mind and it is hoped when the County Council are able to make use of property which is in course of acquisition for garage accommodation, the necessary toilet, messing and drying facilities will be provided. These along with adequate pay are the kind of amenities which are now essential if suitable staff is to be recruited and what is even more important retained.

Refuse Disposal

Further piping will be required of the burn running through the Council's tip in the not too distant future, and there are signs that the first areas designated for tipping will be filled sooner than was anticipated.

There are five tips in the Landward Area of the County and three of these are within one mile of one another.

This is a most unsatisfactory situation for each of the tips is responsible at some time or another for a degree of nuisance from burning refuse.

The quinquennial review of the County Development plan took place during the year and a number of Authorities applied for permission to extend their existing tips. The Planning Committee initially took the view that it was undesirable to allow further extensions and this decision resulted in meetings between the Authorities to consider other methods of disposal.

By the end of the year it was clear that opinions were hardening towards some form of disposal plant and a measure of agreement on this was reached. This is the logical development from a situation which did less than justice to the otherwise progressively minded Authorities in the area.

Water Supply

One of the basic needs of a developing community is an adequate supply of wholesome water. During the last few summers the Landward Area of the County has experienced a shortage of water. Two years ago it was found necessary to erect stand pipes in several areas to conserve supplies. Several other temporary measures had to be put in hand and indeed had it not been for the valuable and sustained help of Dunblane Town Council in particular in augmenting the County's supply, a much more serious position might have arisen much earlier.

It was therefore a landmark in the County's history when the first of the Loch Turret Water Supply was accepted into the County's mains in the autumn. This marked the completion of the construction of the pipe line from the Turret Board's main at Langley. It is difficult to visualise what the water supply position in the County would have been in future years without the foresight of those responsible for the Loch Turret Scheme.

At the end of the year work was being carried out on the construction of a two million storage tank at Lipney.

Eighty-seven samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year from the various public water undertakings in the County and the results were classified as follows:-

Satisfactory 67, suspicious 8, unsatisfactory 12./

In addition two chemical samples were taken. All were reported satisfactory.

Drainage

The various sewage systems functioned satisfactorily during the year but there was the usual assortment of choked sewers. In all 75 choked sewers were dealt with by the staff of the Department.

New works supervised by the Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Babbie, Shaw & Morton included the replacement of a sewer between the Riccarton and the Mary Bridge at Clackmannan. This work was well advanced at the end of the year and will result in a much needed improvement in the system.

Plans were prepared and approved in respect of a scheme to convey the sewage of Fishcross to Sauchie's main sewers.

There was however a serious hitch in the plans of the Authorities when the Government's restriction on capital expenditure affected the proposed new joint sewage works for Tillicoultry, Devonside and Coalsnaughton. The existing Devonside plant in particular serves no useful purpose and this has been the position for at least a decade. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to make an early start to what is undoubtedly an urgent case.

During the period the Council's Engineers continued preparing information for submission to the Department of Health in connection with the Comprehensive Drainage Scheme of the Town Council of Alloa and the County Council.

Twenty-eight drain tests were carried out by the Department during the year in addition to the usual advice given to house owners.

I am indebted to Messrs. Babbie, Shaw & Morton for some of the information in this section of the report and for their assistance generally throughout the year.

Menstrie Pumping Station

The pumping station functioned satisfactorily during the year and most of the minor defects which arose were dealt with by the staff of the Department.

Regular visits are paid to the station by the Cleansing Foreman to ensure that the pumps and other equipment are functioning normally.

Public Conveniences.

In common with other Authorities throughout the country acts of vandalism were again directed at a number of public conveniences in the area. The Police had the unenviable task of trying to find the originators of the mischief and had some success. The only real solution to the problem of vandalism in these premises is to provide a full time attendant day and night but this is obviously quite an uneconomical venture except in the larger cities.

The public conveniences suffering most damage were in Tullibody and Sauchie. The Landward Committee decided to carry out alterations in an effort to defeat the vandals and in both/

cases the use of armoured plate glass in windows was authorised, light fittings were made less vulnerable and the walls rendered smooth. In all the cost of the works including other repair work during the year was £300 : 16/-.

Ratepayers generally seem reluctant to report cases of wilful damage to such places despite the fact that they have to pay for this quite needless expenditure.

Housing

As in previous years housing played a prominent part in the work of the Department and a considerable number of visits were paid in this connection.

The following new houses were completed during the year:-
Alloa Burgh 9, Alva Town Council 38, Tillicoultry Town Council 29, Dollar Town Council 12, Landward Committee 130.

In addition plans were approved for the erection of twenty-eight houses in the following areas:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number of apartments</u>					<u>Total</u>
	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7 or more</u>	
County Landward	1	3	1	-	1	6
Alloa Burgh	-	3	1	-	-	4
Alva Burgh	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tillicoultry Burgh	4	2	4	-	-	10
Dollar Burgh	-	2	4	2	-	8
	<hr/>					<hr/>
	5	10	10	2	1	28
	<hr/>					<hr/>

All these houses were inspected before the necessary certificates were issued.

Four applications were received for Improvement Grants under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1950 in 1961 in respect of houses in the Landward Area. Three of these applications were approved and one was withdrawn.

In addition two applications for a Standard Grant were received and approved.

It is well recognised that good housing is an essential part of man's environment and the Local Authorities in the area have, it is pleasant to record, tried to live up to this axiom. Indeed it would not be inappropriate to rename Clackmannanshire the "New" County. Substantial housing developments have taken place over the last few years in Alloa, in the Landward Area and in several of the small Burghs.

Alloa Town Council at the end of the year had agreed to the erection of a further 420 houses in the Mar Policies and in the County work had started in the Tullibody central redevelopment. The Sauchie Main Street development was well advanced and further housing was under construction or was planned for in other areas. Tillicoultry Town Council had under consideration a scheme for the redevelopment of the Main Street./

Unfit Houses.

In the last three years 148 unfit houses were dealt with in the Landward Area either by way of Flanning or under the Housing Acts and it was estimated that a further 113 would be closed or demolished in the next three years.

In Alloa the Town Council agreed that an area comprising Greenfield Street, Erskine Street should be designated a Clearance Area. If the application is successful 140 houses will be demolished. A further area in Castle Street was also inspected with a view to clearance procedure. Eighty-eight houses were inspected in this area.

Alva Town Council had under consideration at the end of the year the formation of one or two Clearance Areas but a final decision had still to be reached before survey work could be started.

It will be seen therefore from the details given above that serious attention is being paid to the problem of unfit houses and a substantial degree of progress be reported.

This work involving as it does a close and detailed inspection of houses either individually or in areas encroached considerably on the time of the Sanitary Department.

Factories Act 1937.

Most of the two hundred and twenty-one factories in the area were visited during the year. There was little to complain of in relation to compliance with the various health and welfare provisions of the Act. Contraventions of the Act were noted and they were speedily rectified.

While the health and welfare of the factory staff and shop assistants has been governed by statute for a long number of years no similar provisions have been made for office workers. The reasons for this are hard to explain. Many offices are overcrowded, badly lit, poorly heated and ventilated and little attention is paid to comfort or welfare.

Examples of this can be seen locally where there is at least one example of high stools, long desks, gas lighting and open fires.

An Office Bill designed to improve the situation in offices was introduced in Parliament some time ago but was delayed in Parliamentary procedure. The introduction to the statute book of legislation governing working conditions of office staffs is certainly needed. There is no doubt however that among the first to feel the effects of such a law would be the Government and some Local Government establishments.

It may well be that approval will be given to the necessary measures before next year and no doubt a great deal of the responsibility for the administration and control of offices will fall to the Sanitary Inspector.

Clean Air Act.

Smoke filter readings from Alloa and Tillicoultry were continued during the year and the deposit gauges in Alloa and the Landward Area were also continued./

These results were transmitted to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research where they were collected for inclusion in the National Survey of air pollution. This is presently confined to England and Wales but studies are also being carried out in Scotland.

Information so far collected shows that the amount of pollution in the County is slightly below the national average using the deposit gauges as a comparison but it has to be remembered that the national average is based on returns from central Scotland where the majority of the areas are heavy industrialised.

These results however are similar to other towns in the region e.g. Falkirk, Grangemouth and Larbert.

The results from the smoke filters are interesting in that the amount of smoke recorded in Tillicoultry was higher than that for Alloa and this was a constant feature. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research suggest that this is due to the sheltered position of the town which prevents rapid dispersal of smoke.

Once again comparison with surrounding towns shows the smoke density to be more or less the same.

None of the Authorities have smokeless zones in operation yet. Alloa Town Council have agreed that their projected Greenfield Street-Erskine Street area will be smokeless and consideration is being given to their Mar Policies scheme being similarly designated. It would however be advantageous to have an overall plan for the County generally so that a progressive policy of areas could be formulated.

There must also be a big drive to put the public in the picture. There is much muddled thinking at all levels over various aspects of a clean air policy. Some people adopt the view that it is time enough to act when the larger industrial cities have cleaned up their air while others argue that the costs of conversions are too high despite the grants available; smokeless fuels are dear compared with coal forgetting that efficiency and heat output is increased etc. Many and varied indeed are the arguments put forward and the authorities will have to contend initially with a deal of sales resistance to a clean air campaign, mainly on the financial side, for, the public seem to recognise, although they might not necessarily admit, that a clean healthy air is necessary.

Industrial Premises

Steady progress has been made in the reduction of smoke from industrial premises and there are now only a few chimneys causing nuisance. In most of these cases remedial measures are under consideration. It was regrettably found necessary to institute proceedings against a firm in Alva for a serious breach of the Regulations. The firm tendered a plea of guilty and were fined £10.

The Local Authorities also set their house in order during the year. New boiler plant at Alloa Public Baths removed a serious smoke nuisance from the town and Alva Town Council had under consideration plans to renew the plant in their Public Baths./

Although there is power for Regulations to be made under Section 4 of the Clean Air Act for the provision of instrumentation in boiler plants none have so far been made. In many cases a CO₂ recorder, in boiler houses would be a big help to boilermen and could be considered to be the absolute minimum of instrumentation.

No measurement of the Sulphur Dioxide content of the air is done at the moment mainly through lack of time. This is another matter which will however require consideration in the near future for SO₂ is undoubtedly a serious pollutant. Work is presently being undertaken by Scientific Departments in an effort to find a cheap and effective method of reducing the SO₂ content of all types of fuels and if this is successful it will represent a major break through and demolish the case of those who argue that a Clean Air Campaign is useless if it is only to be effective in reducing smoke emissions.

[illegible]

Cause of Death	All Ages			Age											
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks	1-5	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
33. Diarrhoea (except of newborn)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35. Other diseases of liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Other digestive diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
38. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
39. Other diseases of genito-urinary system	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1
40. Puerperal sepsis including abortion with sepsis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Other puerperal causes	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Diseases of skin and organs of locomotion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Congenital malformations	3	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Pneumonia of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Diarrhoea of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Other infections of the newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	5	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Senility without mention of psychosis	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
50. Ill-defined and unknown causes	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
51. Suicide and self-inflicted injury	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	1	1	-	-
52. Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53. Other road vehicle accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54. Accidents in the home	14	8	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	1
55. Other violence	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	1	2	-	-
All Causes	437	227	210	11	7	1	1	4	5	8	29	76	109	141	45

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

CLINIC	Number of Sessions	Children on Register Under 1 aged at 1st attendance Over 1	Total Attendances Under 1 Over 1	Doctor's Day	Consultations Under 1 Over 1
Alloa	49	214	1,139	45	192
Alva	48	88	673	20	53
Clackmannan	22	72	313	19	29
Coalsnaughton	23	23	91	19	30
Dollar	22	24	110	20	63
Fishcross	20	9	54	15	15
Menstrie	22	46	203	8	18
Sauchie	20	70	364	17	45
Tillicoultry	49	105	1,026	22	50
(Abercromby)	18	34	109	12	15
Tullibody (St. Serf's)	22	90	295	21	69
<u>TOTAL</u>	315	775	4,377	218	579

APPENDIX NO. 3DENTAL TREATMENTMATERNITY AND CHILD WELFAREINSPECTION

	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>M. & C. W. Cases</u>	
		<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Nursing Mothers</u>
No. examined	104	34	76
No. not requiring treatment	-	-	-
No. requiring treatment	104	34	76
No. accepting treatment	104	34	76
No. actually treated	104	34	76

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Pre-school Children</u>
1 year	1
2 years	13
3 years	36
4 years	50
5 years	4

<u>Treatment</u>	<u>M. & C. W. and Pre-school Cases</u>	
No. of appointments made	527	212
No. of appointments kept	495	211
No. of appointments broken	32	1
No. of new patients	110	104
No. of former patients	385	107
No. of fillings in temporary teeth	-	30
No. of fillings in permanent teeth	46	-
No. of extractions of temporary teeth	-	408
No. of extractions of permanent teeth	554	-
No. of dressings in temporary teeth	-	3
No. of dressings in permanent teeth	4	-
No. of AgNO ₃ dressings in temporary teeth	1	4
No. of dentures (full)	72 + 1 Rep.	-
No. of dentures (part)	16 + 3 Rep.	-
No. of general anaesthetics	42	68
No. of scalings	12	-
No. of X-rays	8	-
No. of other operations	324	72

APPENDIX NO. 4

VISITATION BY HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR

	<u>Number Visited</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>
(a) <u>Local Health Authority Services</u>		
(i) <u>Maternity and Child Welfare</u>		
Expectant Mothers	529	1,950
Post-natal	-	-
Infants	1,606	11,550
Children (1 - 5 years)	2,663	14,322
(ii) <u>Tuberculosis Scheme</u>		
Skin Tests		112
Routine Visits		1,366
Total Visits		1,366
B.C.G. Visits		85
(iii) <u>Other Visits</u>		
Visits to cases of contacts of infectious disease		1
Visits to blind persons		-
Visits in connection with Home Help Scheme		1
Visits re child adoption		-
Visits to aged people		104
Visits to school children		309
Other Visits		235
(b) <u>Other Services</u>		
(i) Cases visited at request of General Practitioner		-
(ii) Cases visited at request of hospital organisation		
	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Pre-school Children</u>
Tonsils and Adenoids	204	109
Other	86	43
(iii) Visits in connection with Orthopaedic Scheme	3	1
(iv) Visits in connection with Eye Clinic	34	7

DISTRICT	Cases	M.	F.	Age Groups					Nursing Procedure							Period of Care					TOTAL VISITS
				-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65+	General Nursing	Gyn.	Dressings	Injections	Other	Under 1 week	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	Over 6 months			
ALLOA	282	81	101	29	2	28	79	144	110	8	64	61	39	86	73	36	24	63	9,887		
ALVA & MENSTRIE	149	42	107	14	4	34	34	63	28	3	34	77	7	50	39	14	10	36	3,205		
CLACKMANNAN & DISTRICT	75	25	50	10	5	17	13	30	9	4	33	20	9	29	24	10	4	8	1,065		
DOLLAR	53	10	43	1	-	7	10	35	25	6	11	5	6	17	16	1	5	14	1,813		
SAUGHIE & FISHCROSS	102	31	71	16	1	24	24	37	34	-	27	32	9	38	32	13	3	16	2,075		
TILLICOULTRY	186	47	139	18	4	39	36	89	39	14	54	50	39	102	47	18	8	11	2,244		
TULLIBODY & CAMBUS	118	43	75	7	9	56	20	26	19	6	20	64	9	59	31	11	6	11	1,171		
TOTAL	965	279	586	96	25	205	216	324	264	41	243	309	118	381	262	103	60	159	21,460		

* Nurses also do Health Visiting and School Nursing.

VACCINATIONS AT AUTHORITY'S CLINICS

Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period					Number of persons re-vaccinated during period			
Year of birth of persons	Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day.	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction
1961	174	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
1960	90	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
1959	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1958	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1956	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1948	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1947	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1946 or earlier	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	280	1	-	3	-	-	1	-

APPENDIX NO. 6
VACCINATIONS BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Year of birth of persons	Number of persons primarily vaccinated during period					Number of persons re-vaccinated during period			
	Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	Typical vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (vaccinoid) reaction 5th-7th day	Reaction greatest at 2nd-3rd day	No local reaction	
1961	92	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	
1960	93	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	
1959	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
1958	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
1957	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1956	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	
1955	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1954	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
1953	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
1952	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
1951	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
1950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1949	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1948	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
1947	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
1946 or earlier	10	-	-	-	19	6	55	4	
TOTALS	224	-	-	32	19	9	60	4	

Year of Birth	Number of children who completed a full course of immunisation during the year ended 31/12/61.		Number of maintenance inoculations given during the year ended 31/12/61.	
	At Authority's Clinics and schools	By General Practitioners	At Authority's Clinics and schools	By General Practitioners.
1961	114	68	-	-
1960	206	141	-	-
1959	32	26	-	-
1958	8	12	-	-
1957	11	3	19	-
1956	32	6	541	4
1955	78	2	92	4
1954	38	-	10	1
1953	1	-	-	-
1952	-	-	-	1
1951	1	-	-	-
1950	-	-	13	-
1949	6	-	237	4
1948	2	-	4	-
1947	-	1	-	-
1946 or earlier	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	529	259	916	14

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.By Local Authority Staff

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1954-1960</u>	<u>1943-1953</u>	<u>Expectant Mothers</u>	<u>Adults 1933-1942</u>	<u>Adults 1920-1932</u>	<u>Adults Age Unknown</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Others</u>
1st Injections	60	482	111	97	22	56	6	3	6
2nd Injections	52	481	125	99	21	58	1	4	10
3rd Injections	1	409	70	117	63	192	2	5	7
4th Injections	-	1,251	2,447	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of single injections - 6,258

By Family Doctors

1st Injections	-	279	83	17	127	199	1	-	4
2nd Injections	22	278	83	17	127	198	1	-	4
3rd Injections	-	184	28	29	144	255	5	-	-
4th Injections	-	142	210	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of single injections - 2,437

At Factories

1st Injections	-	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-
2nd Injections	-	-	-	-	63	109	2	-	-
3rd Injections	-	-	1	-	86	212	11	-	1

Total number of single injections - 494.

APPENDIX NO. 9

TUBERCULOSIS

PART 1 - RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

1. - RETURN OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	<u>Age-groups</u>									Total
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	
Males	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	1	9
Females	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5
Total	-	-	2	1	-	4	3	3	1	14

11. - RETURN OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR IN WHICH DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS HAS BEEN CONFIRMED

	<u>Age-groups</u>									Total
	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	
Males	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	1	9
Females	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	5
Total	-	-	2	1	-	4	3	3	1	14

111. - NUMBER OF NEW CASES IN TABLE 11 ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME DURING THE YEAR

	Under 15 years	15 to under 45	45 and over	Total
Males	-	1	4	5
Females	1	2	1	4
Total	1	3	5	9

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

IV. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO, DISCHARGED FROM OR DYING IN
TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS, SANATORIA OR WARDS IN OTHER HOSPITALS
RESERVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE TUBERCULOUS.

	In hospital on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Hospital	In hospital on December 31
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Under 15 years					
Female	-	1	1	-	-
Male	1	5	5	-	1
15 - 45 years					
Female	1	7	8	-	-
Male	2	12	10	-	4
45 years and over					
Female	-	2	2	-	-
Total	4	27	26	-	5

V. - NUMBER OF PATIENTS DYING FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS
IN HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION OTHER THAN THAT RESERVED FOR
TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS

ONE.

VI. - NUMBER ON WAITING LIST FOR ADMISSION TO HOSPITAL AT
31st DECEMBER

(Respiratory Tuberculosis)

(Relating only to patients waiting for more than two weeks)

Under 15	Males	-
	Females	-
Adults	Males	-
	Females	-
Total		-

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART 11 - NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

VII. - RETURN OF CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	5
Females	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Total	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	1	8

VIII. - NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING YEAR AND CONFIRMED TO BE SUFFERING FROM ACTIVE NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
1. Abdominal	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Meningeal	Males	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
3. Miliary Tuberculosis	Males	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Bones and Joints	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Superficial Glands	Males	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
6. Genito-urinary Organs	Males	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
7. Other Organs	Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Females	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	1	8

TUBERCULOSIS (Contd.)

PART III - TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

IX.	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number of persons who died from tuberculosis of whom:-				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1	-	1	-
Notified less than 1 month before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 3 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 3 to 6 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 6 to 12 months before death	-	-	-	-
Notified from 1 to 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Notified over 2 years before death	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	1	-

PART IV - THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER

X. - PERSONS RESIDENT IN AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961, KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS

(Only cases in which a diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed are included)

		-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Respiratory	Males	-	-	9	10	38	27	26	19	7	136
	Females	-	1	8	21	51	31	17	2	-	131
Non-Respiratory	Males	-	-	3	1	5	2	1	-	1	13
	Females	-	-	4	3	4	3	1	-	1	16

APPENDIX NO. 10

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Return of Cases of Infectious Diseases (Excluding Tuberculosis)

Notified during the year ended 31st December, 1961

DISEASE	Number of Cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health										
	At age - Years									Removed to Hospital	Not removed to Hospital
	At All Ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Erysipelas	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Jaundice, Acute Infective	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	5	7	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	39	9	4	-	-	-	1	11	14	38	1
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Whooping Cough	9	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Total	72	11	11	8	2	-	1	17	22	54	18

REPORT

on the

School Health Services

For the year ending 31st. July, 1961

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

11. General Statistics.

A. Number of Schools - 23

B. Number of children in average attendance :-

<u>School</u>	<u>Average No. on Roll.</u>	<u>Average No. in Attendance</u>	<u>Percentage of Attendance.</u>
Abercromby School, Tullibody	305.7	281.2	92.1
Alloa Academy Primary	156.1	148.4	94.8
Alloa Academy Secondary	668.	643.92	96.4
Alva Academy	604.3	565.6	93.5
Banchory School, Tullibody	253.1	238.3	94.0
Clackmannan	328.5	305.5	93.0
Coalsnaughton	147.9	137.4	92.9
Dollar Public	145.6	135.75	93.3
Fishcross	105.	99.	95.0
Forebraes Secondary, Alloa	562.9	518.1	92.0
Forestmill	13.	12.5	96.17
Grange Secondary, Alloa.	604.	545.97	90.4
Ludgate, Alloa	40.5	36.2	89.3
Menstrie	157.1	151.1	96.2
Occupational Centre	15.69	14.6	93.05
Park, Alloa	364.9	341.1	93.5
St. John's, Alloa	174.2	164.6	94.5
St. Mungo's, Alloa	721.9	659.6	91.4
St. Serf's, Tullibody	300.	282.8	94.2
Sauchie	515.8	480.3	93.1
South, Alloa	157.95	149.46	94.63
Sunnyside, Alloa	514.93	483.61	93.9
Tillicoultry	615.6	583.1	94.7
	<hr/> 7472.67 <hr/>	<hr/> 6978.11 <hr/>	<hr/> 93.38 <hr/>

111. SANITARY CONDITIONS IN SCHOOLS and

1V. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Fully described in a previous report.

V. THE FINDINGS OF SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTION.

A. General Review.

Presence of Parents.

The number of parents present at the routine examinations was 883 for the 2,199 children examined or 40.15 per cent as compared with 39.82 per cent last year.

The following figures give the percentage of children accompanied by their parents in the different age-groups:-

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Age	5	85.84 per cent	80.92 per cent
Age	9	39.12 per cent	36.68 per cent
Age	13	2.74 per cent	3.32 per cent
Age	16	-	-

Average Heights and Weights.

The average heights and weights for all groups are satisfactory.

1 and 2. Clothing and Footgear.

Only one child was noted to have defective clothing or footwear.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	1	-
% defective	0.04%	

3. Cleanliness.

Only three children were noted to be defective in this respect at Routine Inspection.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	3	1
% defective	0.14%	

	<u>1st Term</u>	<u>2nd Term</u>	<u>3rd Term</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Number of examinations for cleanliness	23,303	17,333	19,442	60,078
Number of examinations where Nits were found	312	130	130	572
Number of examinations where Vermin were found	6	5	4	15
Number of re-examinations on account of uncleanness	667	277	267	1,211
Number of treatments for uncleanness	194	120	98	412
Number of Registered Letters sent	3	1	3	7
Number of Home Visits	80	31	26	137

4. Skin Conditions.

The number of skin conditions increased slightly.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	30	9
% defective	1.36%	

5. Nutritional State.

Seventy children were considered to be suffering from minor degrees of malnutrition compared with forty-five last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	70	4
% defective	3.18%	

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy./

6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy.

Twenty-five children were noted with unhealthy mouths and teeth, compared with seventeen last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	25	-
% defective	1.14%	

7. Naso-pharyngeal Conditions.

One hundred and twenty-two were considered to have abnormal conditions of the naso-pharynx. Sixty-five of these suffered from enlarged and/or infected tonsils and adenoids. Thirty-six from nasal conditions (mostly Catarrh) and twenty-one from enlarged glands.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	122	7
% defective	5.55%	

8. Eyes.

(a) External Diseases

The number of children with external diseases of the eye was 39, compared with 29 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	39	5
% defective	1.77%	

(b) Defective Vision

At routine inspection 55 children were referred for refraction.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	1,507	
No. defective	79	23
% defective	5.24%	

In addition the visual acuity of the 7 year old group was tested during the summer term for the school population, and 10 out of 584 examined showed a visual acuity of 6/12 and worse, and were referred for refraction.

The screening of 5 year old children with the 'E Test' continued. Of the 692 children tested ten were referred for refraction, five of which were prescribed with spectacles.

9. Ears.

(a) Diseases.

There were four cases of otorrhoea, compared with two last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	4	1
% defective	0.18%	

(b) Defective Hearing./

(b) Defective Hearing.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
Grade 1 (Conversational voice heard at 20 ft. and over.)	51	-
Grade 11a (Can be educated in ordinary class if seated near the teacher.)	8	-
Grade 11b (Special School Education required.)	-	-
Grade 111 (Special School Education required.)	-	-

(c) The Early Ascertainment of Deafness:-

Routine age groups, 5's, 9's and 13 years were tested, and the 7 year old age group. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-six were examined during the year.

The number of children with defective hearing are shown in the Table of Exceptional Children.

The Audiometer is regularly tested and overhauled at the Physics Laboratory of the Western Regional Hospital Board.

10. Speech.

Eight children were found to have speech defects.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	8	1
% defective	0.36%	

11. Mental and Nervous Conditions.

Twenty-three children were considered to be suffering from mental and nervous conditions, compared with thirteen last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	23	2
% defective	1.04%	

12. Circulatory System.

Eight children were found to have disease of the circulatory system.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	8	-
% defective	0.36%	

13. Lungs./

13. Lungs.

Children with lung diseases numbered nineteen compared with 13 last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	19	1
% defective	0.86%	

14. Deformities.

The number of children with deformities numbered nine, compared with seven last year.

	<u>Routine Cases.</u>	<u>Special Cases.</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	9	5
% defective	0.41%	

15. Infectious Diseases.

No case of infectious disease was found at Routine Inspection.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	-	-
% defective	-	

16. Other Diseases or Defects.

Six children were found to be suffering from other diseases or defects.

	<u>Routine Cases</u>	<u>Special Cases</u>
No. examined	2,199	
No. defective	6	11
% defective	0.27%	

17. Conclusion.

Of the children examined 87.04 per cent were considered to be free from defects, compared with 92.14 per cent last year. One hundred and twenty-eight children were notified to the parents as requiring treatment, compared with 101 last year.

VI.

MEDICAL TREATMENT./

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

A. Minor Ailments.

Information is available of the number of children treated in Local Authority Clinics and as in-patients in hospital. No information is available about cases treated by General Practitioners or as hospital out-patients.

No. of cases treated:-

	<u>No. treated in Local Authority Clinics</u>	<u>No. treated in Hospital (in-patient)</u>
(1) Cuts, bruises sprains and minor injuries, etc.,	2,702	38
(2) Diseases of the ear.	80	1
(3) Diseases of the eye, excluding defective vision.	88	3
(4) Diseases of the skin:-		
Ringworm (scalp)	1	-
X-ray treatment	-	-
Other treatment	5	-
Ringworm (body)	-	-
Scabies	18	-
Impetigo	27	-
Other diseases	444	4
	<hr/> 3,365 <hr/>	<hr/> 46 <hr/>

Total Attendances at Authority's Clinics - 4,630

B. Defective Vision and Squint.

	<u>School</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Number examined by Eye Specialist	1,348	190
Number requiring glasses in the following groups.	369	34

Age Group	Systematics	Specials	Re-exams
Under 5	8	-	26
Entrants	14		
7 +	10	24	285
9 +	19		
13 +	16		
16 +	1		

No. of cases treated in Hospital:-	(1) Defective Vision and Squint	24
	(2) Other Diseases of the Eye	4
	(3) Orthoptist treatment at Stirling Royal Infirmary	20

C. Ear, Nose and Throat Operations:-

386.

Of these, 364 were removal of tonsils and adenoids, and 22 were other operations.

D. Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

All cases with orthopaedic or postural defects were referred to the Orthopaedic Specialist, who holds a clinic in the Health Department each month for school and pre-school children.

Out-patient treatment was carried out at school orthopaedic and posture clinics by the Physiotherapist under the guidance of the Orthopaedic Specialist. Minor corrective splinting and plaster work was also carried out.

	<u>School</u>	<u>Pre-School</u>
Number of children examined by Specialist	91	81
Number of attendances	151	116
Number of children treated in Hospital or attending other clinics.	7	2

Massage Clinic.

Number of children treated	228	71
Number of attendances	1,724	561

Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

Number of children treated	9	10
Number of attendances	83	111

ORTHOPAEDIC CASES IN AGE-GROUPS. (CLINIC CASES)

DIAGNOSIS	Under 5 yrs.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15 + yrs.
Arthrogryphosis	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	1	4	2	-
Spastic	1	1	-	-
Talipes	1	2	1	-
Perthes Disease	-	3	-	-
Congenital Deformities	4	3	4	1
Trigger Thumb	1	-	-	-
Hammer Toe	-	1	1	-
Foot Strain	-	-	6	-
Bow legs	2	2	1	-
Knock knees	16	2	1	-
Hallux Valgus	-	-	3	-
Hen Toes	4	-	-	-
Others	51	18	34	-
	81	37	53	1

VII. Dental Report./

VII.

DENTAL REPORT.

Two thousand five hundred and eighty-five children in fourteen schools were inspected and 1,772 (68.55%) were found to be requiring treatment. One thousand two hundred and eighty-six children (72.57%) accepted treatment in the Local Authority Clinics.

Orthodontics

Only irregularities of a simple nature have been undertaken. Those requiring specialist, long term treatment have been referred to the Glasgow Dental Hospital. It is regretted that orthodontic treatment must be kept to a minimum at present.

Staff

With the death of Mr. C.M. Burleigh, L.D.S., who was the Chief Dental Officer for eight years, the County lost an able, gentle and conscientious Dental Surgeon.

The continued co-operation of Headmasters, Teachers and Nursing Staff is much appreciated.

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT. /

SUMMARY OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

1. No. of children Inspected by the Dental Officer:-

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Systematic Examinations.</u>	<u>Special and Emergency Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
4	5	-	5
5	230	78	308
6	402	80	482
7	361	80	441
8	290	64	354
9	309	69	378
10	323	52	375
11	280	64	344
12	213	83	296
13	89	60	149
14	74	74	148
15	5	10	15
15+	4	8	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,585	722	3,307
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

VII. DETAILS OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

<u>Analysis of Inspection.</u>								
<u>ROUTINE INSPECTION.</u>				<u>SPECIAL and EMERGENCY CASES.</u>				
<u>Age.</u>	<u>No. Exam.</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Accept</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No. Req.</u>	<u>No. Accept</u>	<u>%</u>
4	5	3	60.00	2	66.00	-	-	-
5	230	138	60.00	99	71.74	78	78	100
6	402	265	65.92	186	70.18	80	80	100
7	361	244	67.59	177	72.54	80	80	100
8	290	211	72.75	154	73.00	64	64	100
9	309	243	78.64	168	69.13	69	69	100
10	323	208	64.39	182	87.50	52	52	100
11	280	187	66.78	149	79.67	64	64	100
12	213	147	69.01	105	71.42	83	83	100
13	89	65	73.00	35	54.00	60	60	100
14	74	52	70.27	23	44.23	74	74	100
15	5	5	100	4	80.00	10	10	100
16	4	4	100	2	50.00	4	4	100
17	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	100
18	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	100
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,585	1,772	68.55	1,286	72.57	722	722	100
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Analysis of Treatment./

Analysis of Treatment.

<u>Nature of Work Done.</u>	<u>Routine</u>	<u>Special and Emergency.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Visits to School (No. of sessions)	22	-	22
Attendances at Surgery	839	-	839
Children Inspected at School	2,585	-	2,585
Children Inspected at Clinic	-	-	-
No. of Casuals Inspected	-	722	722
No. of Casuals Treated	-	722	722
No. of Appointments made	4,765	724	5,489
No. of Appointments broken	655	2	657
1st. Visits	1,290	722	2,012
2nd. or Subsequent Visits	2,820	-	2,820
Completed Treatments	1,504	379	1,883
<u>TREATMENT</u>			
No. of fillings - Permanent Teeth	2,474	54	2,528
" " " - Temporary Teeth	70	3	73
No. of teeth filled - Permanent	2,323	52	2,375
" " " " - Temporary	67	3	70
No. of Root Fillings	9	-	9
<u>No. of Dressings.</u>			
Permanent Teeth	150	26	176
Temporary Teeth	1	5	6
<u>No. of Extractions:-</u>			
Permanent Teeth (for caries)	1,173	158	1,331
" " (for Orthodontics)	81	-	81
Temporary Teeth	1,573	317	1,890
<u>Anaesthetics:-</u>			
Local	721	378	1,099
General	515	-	515
No. of Crowns	1	-	1
<u>No. of Dentures:-</u>			
Partial	37	-	37
" (repairs)	21	-	21
" (remakes)	11	-	11
Full	1	-	1
No. of Scalings and Gum Treatments	2	1	3
<u>No. of Silver Nitrate Applications:-</u>			
Permanent Teeth	57	1	58
Temporary Teeth	60	4	64
<u>Orthodontics:-</u>			
Impressions	44	-	44
Appliance Inserted	38	-	38
Cases Completed	48	-	48
No. of X-rays	43	4	47
<u>Other Operations:-</u>			
Permanent	758	253	1,011
Temporary	-	-	-

Dental Staff. /

Dental Staff

	<u>Dental Surgeons</u>	<u>Dental Hygienists</u>	<u>Dental Surgery Assistants</u>
Establishment of posts agreed by Council.	3	-	3
No. in post at 31/7 - Whole-time	1	-	1
Part-time			
Whole-time equivalent of part-time	-	-	-
Total whole-time equivalent	-	-	-
No. of vacancies being advertised	2	-	-
Total half-days worked during year ended 31/7			
(a) in School Health Service)			
(b) in Maternity and Child)	871	-	871
Welfare Service.)			

Allocation of Time.

Estimated number of half-days occupied in -

Inspection	22	-	-
Dental Health Education	-	-	-
Treatment (other than orthodontics)	819	-	-
Orthodontic treatment	20	-	-
Administration	10	-	-
Absence due to illness	12	-	-
Total	883	-	-

VIII. Specials Schools and Classes.

There is a Special School at Ludgate, Alloa, for mentally retarded children. During the year 37 pupils were in attendance, and 17 children were at the Occupational Centre in Sauchie.

IX. Arrangements for Physical Education and Personal Hygiene.

As in previous years, children were in residence at Dounan's Camp, Aberfoyle, for the month of March. These were children from St. Serf's, Menstrie, Alva Academy, Coalsnaughton, Tillicoultry, South, Park, Dollar Public and Clackmannan. In addition, children from Alloa Academy, Abercromby, Banchory, Sauchie, St. John's, Fishcross and Sunnyside attended Bellmont Camp, near Dundee, in June.

Provision of Mid-day Meals.

The provision of two course dinners to all schools in the County continued throughout the year, at a charge of 1/- per day, the meals being supplied from the Central Kitchen at Tillicoultry, and the Kitchens at Alloa Academy, Banchory School, Forebraes School, St. Serf's School and St. Mungo's School, where the Kitchen was brought into operation in February, 1961.

The number of pupils taking meals fluctuated between 1,290 and 1,884.

Dining Halls.

Dining rooms are in use at the undernoted schools:-

Alva Academy.	Forebraes, Alloa.
Coalsnaughton.	Banchory, Tullibody.
Clackmannan.	Menstrie.
Dollar.	Tillicoultry.
Sunnyside, Alloa.	Grange, Alloa.
Sauchie.	South, Alloa.
Park. Alloa.	Occupational Centre, Sauchie.
Abercromby, Tullibody.	Ludgate, Alloa.
Alloa Academy. (Secondary)	Forestmill.
St. Mungo's R.C. Alloa.	St. John's, Alloa.
St. Serf's, Tullibody.	Alloa Academy (Primary)
Fishcross.	

Milk in Schools Scheme.

This scheme which provides for the issue of free milk to school pupils operated during the whole session. One third of a pint of milk is provided daily for each child participating. During the session the number of children taking milk fluctuated between 6,334 and 6,719.

All schools in the County take part in the scheme.

Supply of Footwear, Clothing etc.,

During the year 44 children were supplied with footwear and/or clothing by the Education Committee.

INSPECTION CLINICS.

<u>Conditions.</u>	<u>No. of Cases Excluded from school</u>	<u>No. of Cases not Excluded from school</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Impetigo	-	-	-
Scabies	-	-	-
Favus and Ringworm	-	-	-
Other Skin Affections	-	-	-
Verminous Cases	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-
Affections of the Throat	-	-	-
" " " Glands	-	-	-
" " " Eyes (Conjunctivitis	-	-	-
(Blepharitis	-	-	-
Otorrhoea	-	1	1
Affections of Heart and Anaemia	-	-	-
" " Lungs (Bronchitis	-	-	-
(Tuberculosis	-	-	-
(Suspected T.B.	-	-	-
(Others	-	-	-
" " Nervous System (Chorea	-	-	-
(Epilepsy	-	-	-
" " Non-Pulmonary T.B. (Skin	-	-	-
(Glands	-	-	-
(Bones	-	-	-
Other Conditions	-	3	3
	-	4	4
Re-examinations	-	-	-
	-	4	4

Table 1.

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

	Systematic Examinations.	Other Systematic Examinations.
(a) Entrants (aged about 5)		
Boys	365	12
Girls	327	15
Born in year 1951 (Aged nine +)		
Boys	331	14
Girls	354	17
Born in year 1947 (Aged thirteen +)		
Boys	392	18
Girls	375	17
Born in year 1944 (Aged sixteen +)		
Boys	32	1
Girls	23	1
	<hr/> 2,199	<hr/> 95
	<hr/> 2,294	<hr/>
(b) Cases specially presented		76
Re-examinations		3,366
		<hr/> 5,736
		<hr/>

The total number examined last year was 5,601

The above figures do not include classes of children examined for infectious or contagious diseases.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN INSPECTED AT SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS WHO WERE NOTIFIED TO PARENTS AS REQUIRING TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL CARIES).

Entrants	49
Second Age Group	44
Third Age Group	28
Secondary Age Group	3
Other Systematic Examinations	4
	<hr/> 128
	<hr/>

TABLE 11

STATISTICS OF CONDITIONS FOUND AT SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number and percentage of children affected in each age-group.

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. <u>Clothing:-</u> Unsatisfactory	2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079
		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	%	(0.14)		-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.04)	
2. <u>Footgear:-</u> Unsatisfactory		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. <u>Cleanliness of</u> (a) <u>Head:-</u> Dirty, Nits or Vermin		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
(b) <u>Body:-</u> Dirty		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09
Verminous		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	%	(0.29)		(0.14)		-	-	-	-	(0.14)	

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second		Third		Fourth		All Ages	
		Boys		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		Boys	
		Girls	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Girls	Girls
4. <u>CONDITIONS OF SKIN:-</u> (a) <u>Head:-</u> Ringworm Impetigo Other Diseases	2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		0.27	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
		0.27	0.30	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	0.36	0.09
5. <u>NUTRITIONAL STATE:-</u> Slightly Defective Bad		5	4	-	4	5	5	-	-	10	13
		1.37	1.22	-	1.13	1.27	1.33	-	-	0.89	1.20
	Totals	7	6	3	4	5	5	-	-	15	15
	%	(1.88)	(1.02)	(1.30)	(1.36)	-	-	-	-	(1.36)	
		3	7	12	17	13	17	-	-	28	41
		0.82	2.14	3.62	4.80	3.32	4.53	-	-	2.50	3.80
		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.09
	Totals	3	8	12	17	13	17	-	-	28	42
	%	(1.59)	(4.23)	(3.91)	(3.18)	-	-	-	-	(3.18)	

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second		Third		Fourth		All Ages	
		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		Boys	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6. MOUTH AND TEETH UNHEALTHY:-	2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079
		8	13	1	2	-	1	-	-	9	16
		2.19	3.97	0.30	0.56	-	0.27	-	-	0.80	1.48
	%	(3.03)		(0.44)		(0.13)		-		(1.14)	
7. NASO-PHARYNX:-											
(a) Nose:-											
Obstruction (for observation)		14	11	2	3	-	-	-	-	16	14
		3.83	3.36	0.60	0.85	-	-	-	-	1.43	1.30
Obstruction (probably adenoids for operation)		3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
		0.82	0.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.18
Other conditions		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		-	-	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	-
(b) Throat:-											
Tonsils requiring observation		23	16	3	5	-	-	-	-	26	21
		6.30	4.89	0.91	1.41	-	-	-	-	2.32	1.95
Tonsils requiring operation		8	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	10	8
		2.19	2.14	0.60	0.28	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.74
Other conditions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Glands:-											
Requiring observation		12	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	12	9
		3.29	1.53	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	1.07	0.83
Requiring operation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		60	41	8	13	-	-	-	-	68	54
	%	(14.59)		(3.06)		-		-		(5.55)	

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079	
	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	2	
	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.25	-	-	-	0.27	0.18	
Blepharitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Conjunctivitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Corneal Opacities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Strabismus	12	14	1	4	1	1	-	-	14	19	
	3.29	4.28	0.30	1.13	0.25	0.27	-	-	1.25	1.76	
Other Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.09	
Totals	13	15	2	5	2	2	-	-	17	22	
	%	(4.05)	(1.02)	(0.52)	-	(1.77)					

(b) Defective Vision:-											
Total Number subjected to routine vision testing.											
Fair Vision, 6/9 or 6/12 in better eye with or without spectacles.											
Bad Vision, 6/18 or worse in better eye with or without spectacles.											
	-	-	12	22	15	19	1	1	28	42	
	-	-	3.62	6.21	3.83	5.07	3.12	4.35	3.71	5.58	
	-	-	3	1	1	4	-	-	4	5	
	-	-	0.91	0.28	0.25	1.07	-	-	0.53	0.66	
Totals	-	-	15	23	16	23	1	1	32	47	
	%	-	(5.55)	(5.08)	(3.64)	(5.24)					

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Recommended for refraction	2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079
		2	2	12	13	19	6	1	-	34	21
		0.55	0.61	3.62	3.67	4.85	1.60	3.12	-	3.03	1.95
	%	(0.58)		(3.65)		(3.26)		(1.82)		(2.50)	
No. wearing spectacles		9	13	30	51	37	62	6	8	82	134
		2.46	3.97	9.06	14.41	9.44	16.53	18.75	34.78	7.32	12.42
	%	(3.18)		(11.82)		(12.91)		(25.45)		(9.82)	
9. EARS:- (a) Diseases:- Otorrhoea		-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2
		-	-	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.27	-	-	0.18	0.18
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Diseases		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals		-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	%	-		(0.29)		(0.26)		-		(0.18)	

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(b) Defective Hearing:-

Grade I. /

Nature of Defect.	examined at all ages	Entrants		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		All Ages			
		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
		365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079		
(b) Defective Hearing:-	2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079		
Grade I		4	-	15	5	15	12	-	-	34	17		
		1.09	-	4.53	1.41	3.83	3.20	-	-	3.03	1.57		
Grade IIa		-	-	2	1	2	3	-	-	4	4		
		-	-	0.60	0.28	0.51	0.80	-	-	0.36	0.37		
Grade IIb		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Grade III		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Totals		4	-	17	6	17	15	-	-	38	21		
%		(0.58)		(3.36)		(4.17)		-		(2.68)			
10. SPEECH:-		3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3		
Defective Articulation		0.82	0.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	0.28		
Stammering		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-		
		0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	-		
Totals		5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3		
%		(1.16)		-		-		-		(0.36)			
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION:- /													

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
11. MENTAL AND NERVOUS CONDITION:-	2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079
(a) Backward (due to irregular attendance, absence or other extrinsic cause)		-	1 0.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0.09
(b) Dull (intrinsically)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Mentally Defective (educable)		-	-	2 0.60	3 0.85	2 0.51	2 0.53	-	-	4 0.36	5 0.46
(d) Mentally Defective (ineducable)		1 0.27	-	1 0.30	-	-	-	-	-	2 0.18	-
(e) Highly nervous or unstable		4 1.09	5 1.53	1 0.30	-	-	-	-	-	5 0.45	5 0.46
(f) Difficult in behaviour		1 0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 0.09	-
Totals		6	6	4	3	2	2	-	-	12	11
%		(1.73)	(1.02)	(0.52)	(1.04)	-	-	-	-	-	-

12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:-

- (a) Organic Heart Diseases:-
(1) Congenital. /

Nature of Defect.12. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM:-(a) Organic Heart Diseases:-(1) Congenital(2) Acquired(b) Functional Conditions(c) Anaemia

Totals

%

13. LUNGS:-Chronic BronchitisSuspected TuberculosisOther Diseases

Totals

%

14. DEFORMITIES:-(a) Congenital /

Nature of Defect.	examined at all ages	Entrants		Second Age-group		Third Age-group		Fourth Age-group		All Ages	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079	
	2	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	4	3	
	0.55	-	0.30	0.56	0.25	0.27	-	-	0.36	0.28	
	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
	-	-	-	-	-	0.27	-	-	-	0.09	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	2	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	4	
	(0.29)		(0.44)		(0.39)				(0.36)		
	4	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	7	4	
	1.09	1.22	0.30	-	0.51	-	-	-	0.62	0.37	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	6	2	
	1.09	0.30	0.30	-	0.25	0.27	-	-	0.53	0.18	
	8	5	2	-	3	1	-	-	13	6	
	(1.88)		(0.29)		(0.52)				(0.86)		

Nature of Defect.	Total examined at all ages	Entrants		Second		Third		Fourth		All Ages	
		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group		Age-group	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
14. <u>DEFORMITIES:-</u>	2,199	365	327	331	354	392	375	32	23	1,120	1,079
(a) <u>Congenital</u>		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		-	0.30	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.09	0.09
(b) <u>Acquired (Infantile Paralysis)</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	3.12	-	0.09	-
(c) <u>Acquired (Probable Rickets)</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) <u>Acquired (Other Causes)</u>		2	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	3
		0.55	0.30	-	0.28	0.25	-	-	4.35	0.27	0.28
Totals		2	2	1	1	1	-	1	1	5	4
%		(0.58)		(0.29)		(0.13)		(3.64)		(0.41)	
15. <u>INFECTIOUS DISEASES.</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. <u>OTHER DISEASES OR DEFECTS.</u>		1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
		0.27	1.22	0.30	-	-	-	-	-	0.18	0.37
%		(0.72)		(0.14)		-		-		(0.27)	

Classification.

	Entrants			Second Age-group			Third Age-group			Fourth Age-group			Total	
	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
I. Children free from defects	562	81.21		604	88.17		698	91.00		50	90.90		1,914	87.04
II. Children (otherwise free from defects who suffer from):-														
(a) Defective Vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses; or	4	0.58		21	3.07		21	2.74		3	5.45		49	2.23
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment; or	19	2.74		2	0.29		-	-		-	-		21	0.95
(c) Both (a) and (b)	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-
Total	23	3.32		23	3.36		21	2.74		3	5.45		70	3.18
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks.	35	5.06		22	3.21		9	1.17		-	-		66	3.00
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II or III distinguishing cases:-														
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible.	67	9.68		32	4.67		34	4.43		1	1.82		134	6.09
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible e.g. without complete restoration of function.	5	0.72		4	0.58		5	0.65		1	1.82		15	0.68
Total	72	10.40		36	5.25		39	5.08		2	3.64		149	6.77
Total number of children examined	692	100%		685	100%		767	100%		55	100%		2,199	100%

TABLE IV.

Return of ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN of School
Age in the Area.

<u>DISABILITY</u>		<u>At</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>At Special</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Classes</u>	<u>At No.</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Institutions</u>	<u>At Hospital</u> <u>Or Other</u> <u>Institutions</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	Blind	-	-	-	7	7
2	Partially Sighted:-					
	(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Other conditions of the eye, e.g. cataract, ulceration etc., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school.	-	-	-	-	-
3	Deaf:-					
	Grade 1	169	-	-	-	169
	Grade 11a	36	-	-	-	36
	Grade 11b	-	-	-	-	-
	Grade 111	-	2	-	8	10
4	Defective Speech:-					
	(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	3	-	-	-	3
	(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures.	-	-	-	-	-
5	Mentally Defective (children between 5 and 16 years):-					
	(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	-	33	-	-	33
	(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	-	10	1	9	20
	(c) Maladjusted	-	-	-	3	3
6	Epilepsy:-					
	(a) Mild and Occasional	9	-	-	-	9
	(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school).	-	-	-	2	2
7	Physically Defective:- (children between 5 and 16 years)					
	(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands.)	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) General Orthopaedic conditions.	20	-	2	1	23
	(c) /					

<u>DISABILITY</u>		<u>At</u> <u>Ordinary</u> <u>Schools</u>	<u>At Special</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Classes</u>	<u>At no</u> <u>Schools or</u> <u>Institutions</u>	<u>At Hospital</u> <u>or Other</u> <u>Institutions</u>	<u>Total</u>
7.	(c) Organic heart disease	19	-	1	-	20
	(d) Other causes of ill-health	26	-	2	-	28
8	Multiple defects:-					
	1	-	-	-	-	-
	11	-	-	-	-	-
	111	-	-	-	-	-
	1V	-	-	-	-	-
	V	-	2	-	-	2
	VI	-	1	-	-	1
	VII	-	-	-	-	-
	VIII	-	-	-	-	-
	IX	-	2	-	-	2
	X	-	-	-	-	-
	XI	-	6	3	-	9

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

	<u>Age Group</u>			
	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>
Boys				
Average Age in Years	5 2/12	9 7/12	13 7/12	16 7/12
Number examined	365	331	392	32
Height in Inches	42.6	52.2	60.5	68.3
Weight in lbs.	43.1	66.6	101.8	141.2
Girls				
Average Age in Years	5 2/12	9 8/12	13 7/12	16 7/12
Number examined	327	354	375	23
Height in Inches	41.9	51.6	60.4	63.7
Weight in lbs.	41.3	64.6	105.9	126.8

Attendances of Parents at School Medical Inspections.

Age	5	85.8%
Age	9	39.1%
Age	13	2.7%
Age	16	-

